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To Newspaper Carriers.
A first class route on the COMMERCIAL for sale, pply between 7 and 9 o'clock, in the evening, at the nting room.

Pittock Offers His Immense Stock
f Albums at any price for ten days. That is the place o buy.

Washington and Lincoln.
This beautiful Photograph, for the Album, can be had at Pittock's opposite the Postoffice.

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Only 35 cents per dozen. Photograph Albums at any price at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Photographs of Grant, Lincoln,
Sherman, Sheridan, and all other prominent men, at Pittock's. Also, large steel engravings.

Private Sales
The entire day, at McClelland's Auction House, No. 55 Fifth street.

Boots and Shoes.
A large stock for ladies, gents and children at private sale, cheap, at McClelland's Auction House, No. 55 Fifth street.

Gloves.
Alexandre's genuine kid gloves, for the opera or arty receptions, at the Gentlemen's Emporium, No. 72 Fifth street, T. S. Robinson & Co.

Pure Brandy, Wine and Whisky.
California wines and brandies are admitted by the medical profession to be the purest made, and for a tonic cannot be surpassed. For sale by J. M. Fulton, (who has just received a supply,) No. 67 *Dispatch* Building, Fifth street.

Who wants to Receive as a Present
A silver tea-set, silver ice pitcher, silver cake basket, rasters, tea spoons, table spoons, bracelets, rings, ockets, gold pens, silver pencils, watches and useful ness? Call at the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot and purchase a book or album. You will receive one of the many presents which are seen at 74 Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice. Call or send for a catalogue.

Beautiful Organdie Lawns, Grena-
dines, berages, Mozambiques, white and buff P. K. or Marseilles, dress silks, mohair lustre dresses, sacks and coats; lace points and mantles, plain centre shawls, &c., just opened at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, in the store formerly occupied by J. M. Burchfield, Esq., and for rent to C. Hanson, Reed & Bro., by having sold out of their former store and moved to the corner, where they will be pleased to see all their former friends and customers, andall others who favor them with a call will find many kinds of goods, cheaper than they have seen them for four years. Remember the place, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

The Steubenville Female Seminary
Has used one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs for more than two years. How it answers is well expressed in the following letter from the Principal:

"MR. MELLOR—Dear Sir:—We have had one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs in use in this Institution for about two years, and it has proved to be a most excellent and durable instrument: exactly acapted to our wants. I can recommend the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs as being the best instrument of the class of which I have any knowledge.

A. M. REID,
Principal Steubenville Female Seminary.

The Organs are to be had only at Mellor's Music Rooms, 81 Wood street, New lot just received.

Economy is Wealth.
The importance of the exercise of economy will be admitted by all, and in no way can more money be saved than by a judicious care in the selection of a house from which to buy; and in the choice of such, three things are of the utmost importance. First—To buy from an establishment where an extensive stock of all the various grades, styles and varieties of goods are kept in that line. Second—An establishment in which all goods are guaranteed to be such as represented. Third—A house that is willing and determined to sell at the least possible advance on original cost. All of the above important considerations will be found by purchasing your hats and caps at the first class and popular Hat and Cap House of WM. FLEMING, No. 139 Wood street.

The Great Semi-Annual Clearance
Sale of Dry Goods, which always does, a it should do, attract, in so large a degree, the attention of those wanting Dry Goods, commences on Monday next, at the store of **JOS. HORNE & CO.'S, 59 Market** street. There will be offered for unreserved sale some **$15,000** worth of goods, embracing a magnificient stock of black and colored silks and dress goods in almost unlimited variety. Also, housekeeping goods, such as cotton and linen sheetings, bleaching, flannels, blankets, napkins, table linens, towels, towling, cloths, cassimers, jeans, &c. Also, basques, sacques, circulars, &c., in all the newest styles and materials. Laces, shawls, rotundis points, &c. Summer shawls, mohmallas, barnouis, &c. And in fact every article in this entire stock unrivalled for magnitude and variety. Great bargains will be sold. Our readers will but promote their interests by making their purchases at the present time at this sale.

Patriotic Record of Allegheny Co.
I propose to prepare a work with the above or some synonomous title, that will contain a general and detailed history of the loyalty of Allegheny county, as manifested by public and private acts during the rebellion.

To the present generation such a record is a story familiar as household words, and the history of all movements tending to the support of the Government are well known to many. In a succeeding generation, when the historian of the nation proceeds to make up his record of the rebellion, time will have, through carelessness, accident and decay, destroyed many valuable documents, and age have dulled the memory of many surviving actors.

To them, for the benefit of the future as for the gratification of the present, to place, in a durable and connected form, all those actions of the people of Allegheny county tending to the suppression of the rebellion.

It is only after the lapse of some years has allowed the excitement, the anxieties and the passions of the conflict to crystalize into a cool and perfect memory, that the magnitude of the war will be fully comprehended, and that the verdict of the people will be justly rendered. It is eminently proper, therefore, that, in that day, the widows mite and the rich man's offering,the soldier's blood and the merchant's gold,the worker's labor and the thinker's thoughts, should bear the testimony, and each actor, however humble, have his meed of praise.

In that day when the seed sown by this rebellion is bearing its fruit, the records of all sacrifices, whether of time, of money, of health, or of life, will be precious to the children who succeed us in heritage to this government, and the freedom its sustenance has perpetuated. To this end the proposed work will be directed, and the particulars of the plan and scope are submitted to the public in an advertisement in another column.

GEO. H. THURSTON.

To Physicians.
Mr. Speer takes the liberty of requesting physicians o institute an examination of the merits of his Sambura Wine. The Wine is the pure juice of a Portugal variety of Samburg grape, cultivated by him for the purpose, and is now successfully used and prescribed by many physicians in the large cities, who have fully ested it, and who regard it as peculiarly adapted to heir mode of practice.

The following testimonials as to its virtues as a medinal wine are among the many which he has received, nd which an acquaintance with the parties will, we hink, satisfy our readers, are entitled to much consideration:

NEW YORK, Oct. 18th, 1862.

This certifies that I have been in the habit of using he Samburg wine, produced by A. Speer, in Passaic, . J., from the Portugal grape, and found it an excelent stomachic and pure wine as a stimulant and tonic. It especially useful in cases of great nervous debility in ung and stomach weaknesses.

A. D. WILSON, M. D., 11th street, N. Y.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 26, 1862.

ALFRED SPEER—Dear Sir:—I have used your Samburg wine to my entire satisfaction, and believe it to be uperior to all wines of common importation, which ave been so much used by the profession heretofore.

E. R. SISSON, M. D.

In addition to the above he respectfully refers to Dr. ustus E. Marry, of New York, who also uses the wine.

A copy of the analysis will be sent, if requested, by ny physician.

Mr. Speer can be addressed at his vineyard, Passaic, . J. The wine can be had at druggists.

Speer's Samburg Wine is sold wholesale and retail at oseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, o. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth ets.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1865. NO. 236.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

Enlisted Men Mustered Out.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Enlisted men of volunteers mustered out of service under recent orders from the War Department are to be considered as so mustered out on account of Government no longer requiring their services, and are entitled to the balance of whatever bounty they may at the time be legally receiving. From this bounty balance are to be excepted, those discharged who were enlisted under the Act of July 4, 1861 and the call of the President of July 18, 1861, and such as are clearly shown to be discharged for confirmed disability regarded as pensioners. Veterans who go out of service under General Orders, No. 77, Current Series, do not go out, because their services are no longer required, as they are expressly excepted for operation, under orders for the reduction of the army, unless prisoners of war. Non-commissioned officers of infantry and cavalry volunteers, mustered out of service by reason of being supernumeraries, in consolidation, consequent upon recent orders for the reduction of the army, are to be considered as mustered out on account of their services being no longer required by the Government, and are entitled to the balance of the bounty remaining unpaid.

Richard Merrick, of Chicago, has formed a copartnership with Robert J. Brent, of Baltimore, for the practice of law in this city.

Highly Interesting.

The Mustering Out of Veterans.

Reported Destruction of the Bull Run Battle Field Monuments Untrue.

Removal of Restrictions on Trade

Affairs in Richmond, Va.

Condition of the People of Virginia.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Col. Warring, of Davis's Legion, took the oath here to-day. Numbers of released rebel prisoners are arriving here from Point Lookout, and are furnished transportation home.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Gov. Fenton in reply to a communication upon the subject, writes to veterans of the Reserve Corps that they can be mustered out with the regiments in which they originally enlisted.

Gov. Curtin, however, writes that they must serve out their term of enlistment in the corps to which they volunteered.

The report that the Bull Run Monument has been defaced and demolished is contradicted.

Ex-Solicitor Chandler entered upon his duties as Assistant Treasurer to-day.

The *Post's* Washington special says: President Johnson today promised the freedmen of Richmond that the evils of the past they and been subjected should be abolished.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: Business is reviving in this city, and there is not the slightest prospect of a renewal for a year to come. The markets are overstocked with goods of all kinds. The coming crop will not amount to more than enough to last the farmers through the year. The Government support of refugees, white and black, and this number will be increased next winter.

The *World's* correspondent, who is on a tour of observation through Virginia, says that the people and country in Southwestern Virginia, writes that he finds much poverty, destitution and suffering. The battle fields and highways of the armies constitute a vast field of desolation, and but little has been done in the way of restoration.

Whilst acknowledging the freedom of their slaves, the Richmond Convention has resolved that it would be better for the slaves to remain with and work for their late masters, till better arrangements could be made; that they would not employ negroes without the consent of the former owner; that all civil officers be requested to take the oath of fealty, so as to enable them to resume the functions of officers, and pledging themselves to employ all slaves who will properly demean themselves, and refuse employment to the idle and dissolute. Lynchburg, though never the scene of strife, looks shabby enough. There is more tobacco in store there than in any other city in the Union, and there is much in the surrounding country. Among the people there are some petty manifestations of spite, but on the whole the friendly feeling is more complete than could have been expected. The upper classes are silent and sullen, but the middle and farming classes seem to think their whole course of reasoning may have been defective. Some of the more ardent rebels are certain that if the North could see the result of its emancipation policy it would relent.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

By Associated Press.

CAIRO, June 16.

New Orleans dates to the 10th, state that Gov. Murray has called an extra session of the Legislature to meet at Austin, in August. He has also ordered the election of delegates to the State Convention, which has been called to meet on the 10th of July, and directed the sheriffs to distribute all Confederate property among the people.

Correspondence between the Federal Gen. Brown and Gen. Slaughter gives the later assurance that the Federal Government will not interfere with the Mexican Republic.

Gov. Brown has captured five or six hundred bales of cotton, several hundred head of horses and multitudes of mules and herds of cattle.

A fight was reported on the 3d, between Cortinas and Lopez, twenty-five miles above Matamoras, in which Cortinas was defeated.

Steps are being taken for the capture of Matamoras by Cortinas and Negrette. They are only waiting for the completion of Brownsville by United States forces before making the movement.

An explosion at Navasota, Texas, on the 23d ult., destroyed twenty buildings and killed several persons. The loss is over one hundred thousand dollars.

The rebel garrison of Brownsville left for their homes before the arrival of General Brown, refusing to be paroled. Colonel Ford escaped to Matamoras.

General Slaughter, with about fifty followers, is somewhere on the Rio Grande.

The Texas question is now the question is settled by Gen. Canby appointing H. W. Kennedy.

Cotton depressed: 33@36 for Low Middling.

A fleet of unarmed gunboats left Mound City yesterday for the mouth of Red River, to tow up monitors lying there.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Court Adjourned till Monday.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Several witnesses were examined this forenoon, among them D. S. Eastward, employed in the Ontario Bank, Montreal, who testifies as to Jacob Thompson's business accounts in that bank. Witness said that Thompson originally made a requisition on that bank for 25,000 dollars in currency in favor of Benj. Wood, on which this was afterwards changed in favor of Mr. Thompson in favor of D. S. Eastward. The draft for that amount was made August 10th, 1864. It was drawn on New York and sold on the draft: "Pay to Hon. Benj. Wood or order. By Jacob Thompson, Wood."

Geo. Wilkes and Abraham D. Russel testified as to the signature of B. Wood, and that he was a Member of Congress at the time, and also proprietor of the New York *Daily News*.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF OHIO.

Gov. Brough Declines Renomination.

By Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 16.

The Ohio *State Journal* will publish to-morrow, Saturday, morning an address from Governor Brough to the people of Ohio, unconditionally withdrawing his name from the Gubernatorial contest, as he desires to adhere to his original determination made upon coming into office, not to be a candidate for re-election if the military power of the rebellion should be broken, and the war closed during the first term of his emancipation policy is would reflect.

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN

Special to Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan were $2,011,800. From the Third National Bank, St. Louis, $100,000; Third National Bank, Cincinnati, $100,000; First National Bank, Cincinnati, $100,000; Second National Bank, Boston, $200,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, $100,000; Citizens' Bank, Baltimore, $100,000; Smith, Martin & Co., New York, $100,000; First National Bank of Virginia, $100,000; individual, $1,483; National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington, $200,000; First National Bank, Indianapolis, $100,000.

Freedmen in South Carolina.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The *Post's* Washington special says: General Howard, this a. m., received a letter from South Carolina, which gives a gratifying account of the colored population, totally different from statements of the Richmond *Republic*. Four thousand freedmen are now at work cultivating the soil, and good colored children are attending school regularly.

THE LATE FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

By Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, June 16.

A telegram in the New York dispatches of the 14th inst., in relation to the fire in this city, reflects injuriously upon Captain W. A. Wainwright, who was in charge of the warehouse destroyed. All the books, papers and accounts are preserved uninjured. The origin of the fire will be investigated by a court of inquiry.

Small Pox in Jamaica.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 16.

Jamaica dates to the 6th states that a severe panic is prevailing. The small pox is raging in the parish of St. Barnes.

Late News Items.

The Hoosack tunnel is progressing steadily and surely, and has already reached such a stage of advancement, that no future obstacle is apprehended that can long retard it. Its practicability has long been admitted, and its final completion conceded to be only a question of time; but the progress made within the past year indicates that the work will be finished within a period much shorter than was generally supposed, and with no case that will force except the most sanguine have hitherto allowed themselves to hope.

The banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in concurrence with Secretary McCulloch, are now making arrangements whereby the bills issued by the several National banks are to be regularly redeemed in either one of the above named cities. Under the arrangement the bills of all National banks becoming parties thereto will be received at par by a redeeming bank in each of these cities, and forwarded by the bank receiving the same to their particular specified point of redemption, and from thence to the banks from which they were first issued. The proposed plan is probably the same, on a more extended scale, which has long been in successful operation in the New England States, and well known as the "Suffolk Bank system."

The Ballard House in Richmond has been rented by a Bostonian at $18,000 per annum, on a lease of ten years, and will be immediately repaired and opened.

A curious incident happened to the Emperor Napoleon in Algeria. A tribe of semi-savages determined to waylay him, and to present a memorial for the liberation of some of their fellow-countrymen who are prisoners in France, so well did they keep their secret that ten thousand of them, armed to the teeth, met the Emperor and his party, and urged their requests with loud cries and with warlike gestures, demanding the release of their sovereign. Refusal was impossible and might have been fatal, and so His Majesty, in order to avoid death, or at least capture, said that he would gladly use his influence.

Judge Ould and Captain Hatch, rebel Commissioners of Exchange, are spending the last months in well-ventilated apartments at Hotel Libby, Richmond.

During the last dramatic season in New York, from July 1, 1864, to April 20, 1865, the eight principal theatres of that city received at their ticket-offices over two million dollars, and the tax thereon to the amount of $21,000. The three principal theatres stand in the following order, Niblo's, Academy of Music and Wallack's.

The Prince of Wales is to open the "International Dog Show" at Agricultural Hall, in London, Fourteen hundred specimens have been entered for exhibition, about two hundred rejected, as the show was "all full inside." Its shady bow-wows ought to open on dog days.

The Philadelphia Sketch Club offer as prize of $200 for the three best works of art, illustrative of art, the great American rebellion.

ROBBERY IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The store of William Albert & Brothers, in Bradford township, was broken into on Sunday night last, and robbed of goods to the value of about $1,000. The goods stolen consisted principally of clothing, boots, shoes, etc. The Messrs. Albert have been unable to find out the exact stock of goods, and hence they are unable to estimate the extent of their loss, but it will not be less than stated above.

PENNSYLVANIA LUTHERAN SYNOD.

The one hundred and eighteenth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod met at Easton, on Saturday last. The Synod-ical sermon on Sunday was preached by the President, Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, of Germantown. On Monday the Synod elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; Secretaries, Rev. John Kohler, of Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and Rev. E. Bower; Treasurer, Rev. A. T. Geisenhainer.

The President presented a valuable and interesting report of synodical operations during the year, which gives evidence of earnest zeal and considerable progress in the work of the Church. A vast impulse has been given to missionary and educational operations in the Synod, by the establishment of an Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a very able Faculty, composed as follows: Rev. C. F. Schaeffer, D. D.; Rev. W. J. Mann, D. D.; Rev. C. P. Krauth, jr., D. D.; Rev. A. W. Schaeffer, D. D.; Rev. C. F. Kessler.

The following members were received: Revs. Dr. C. P. Krauth, jr., and S. Laird, from East Pennsylvania; Rev. Charles Miller, from the same place, jr., and A. Fenifrock, from West Pennsylvania Synod; Rev. J. H. Schmidt, from Allegheny Synod; Rev. A. Spaeth, from Germany, and Rev. C. M. Jager.

The following Delegates from other Synods had previously been received: Rev. Dr. C. Pohlman, from the Lutheran Ministerium of New York; Rev. William M. Baum, from the Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania, and Rev. J. G. Ansorch, from the Lutheran Synod of Central Pennsylvania. Synod adjourned early to give committees time to arrange business.

In the evening the anniversary exercises of the Synod's Missionary Society was held, when appropriate and stirring addresses were delivered in English, by Rev. Professor Sadtler, of Lutherville Female Seminary, and in German by Rev. Dr. Spaeth, of Philadelphia. The synod seems to be awakening to the vast responsibility of her works, especially as connected with home missions. The growth of the church far exceeds the provision made for her wants. The Lutheran immigration to our land from Germany, Switzerland and Denmark is immense, and it is thought that not less than twenty or twenty-five thousand German Lutherans will flock to our shores within the year, which imposes upon the Lutheran Church an immense responsibility.

Prof. Sadtler suggested that immigration of students and pastors from Germany, and mentioned the well known fact that the Lutherans in Germany had for years supplied the English Episcopal Church with her French and Indian missaries, and could also be induced to supply their brethren in this land.

Rev. Mr. Ansorch, of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Minnesota, was received as a delegate from that body.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Seiss, of St. John's Church, Philadelphia, was received as a member from this Synod from the Synod of East Pennsylvania.

St. Stephen's Church, West Philadelphia, a church in Luzerne county, Pa., and one in the State of New Jersey, were also received into connection with this Synod.

Mildew on Grapes around Cincinnati.

The mildew has again begun its work on the grapes around Cincinnati—commencing this year about two weeks earlier than it did last. On Saturday, the 10th inst., the question was brought before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. Dr. Warder said that it had already appeared to an alarming extent. It began in the lowest situations, and gradually has since climbed to the highest and best ventilated. In his vineyard he expected no grapes. In discussing the question, under-drainage was a preventive was considered—some of the members stating that where there is the best drainage the mildew appears the same as in the destructive as elsewhere. Neither did it make any difference whether the soil was a compact, tenacious clay, or of a more porous character; the mildew this season did not seem to respect any circumstances hitherto thought to be favorable. Mr. Warder mentioned the fact that on vines in Mr. Mottier's vineyard, growing within two feet of the brink of the terrace, where the stone wall in front was eight feet high, the disease was alarming. Several members have vines trained upon the walls of buildings, on which the rot had not yet appeared, while Mr. McWilliams stated that this situation seemed to make no difference with his vines. Mr. Sanford suggested that grapes growing near a stone wall laid in mortar and plastered upon the walls of buildings, were most likely to escape the mildew. As to this no definite facts were elicited.

The rot appeared last year about the middle of June; this season it began its ravages before the 7th of the month. It was never before known to appear so early in the season. The members seem to be considerably discouraged. Mr. Hueston declared that the culture of the Catawba had not paid for fifteen years, taking the whole period together. Dr. Warder concurred, and Mr. Sanford thought that, taking the past ten years together, it had not more than paid expenses. He suggested, however, that the Delaware variety appeared to promise well, and it might not be wise to think about abandoning grape culture altogether. Mr. McWilliams said that even the Catawba did not mildew for some years after its culture commenced in that locality.—*Ohio Farmer.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

Its Progress and Safe-guards.

[From the New York Times.]

The President has issued the same Enabling Proclamation for Mississippi as for North Carolina. He will, doubtless, very soon do the same for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina and Texas—the only remaining States of the "Confederacy" whose governments have not been reorganized by other methods. Great pains have thus far been taken, and continue to be taken, to secure the most competent and trustworthy men for Provisional Governors, District Judges, District Attorneys, and the other officers necessary to clear the way for the new order of things. Special care will also be exercised in the selection of the military commanders of the various Southern departments, since a conciliatory spirit and discreet co-operation on their part may do much to smooth the way. Ample earnest has already been given that whatever devolves upon the President to do in this momentous work, will be done wisely and well.

But it must not be forgotten that these enabling proclamations, and official appointments are not final acts. A great deal has been said about the danger that the elections will be carried by those who are still inimical in spirit to the National Government, and who would organize permanent sedition, unless allowed to dictate. Even so moderate and liberally disposed a man as Senator Sherman, has expressed in a speech just delivered, the fear of this in the strongest terms. We admit that there would be no security against this, if all the old constitutional powers were now to be restored *fully and finally* to these States. The amnesty oath, prescribed as a pre-requisite for voting for the new State Conventions, may perhaps be considered by disloyal men to have but a binding force, as has been claimed in some quarters; and thus may practically prove worthless as a safeguard. This is not all likely. But if blowing it to be possible that unrepenting rebels may insure a majority in the new Constitutional Convention in Mississippi or South Carolina or any other southern State, and that their work may be unpatriotic and every way pregnant with mischief, it does not follow that there will be no remedy.

The proclamation of President Johnson has its limitations and conditions. It expressly declares that its object is "to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property." If the constitution to be framed by the convention does not secure the object, in the judgment of President Johnson, he will have the same right to reject the action of the convention that he originally had to authorize the convention. If the powers he confers are not exercised for the constitutional ends he sets forth, he can treat everything done under their perversion as of no effect. Practically, he reserves to himself a veto power over any disloyal or anti-republican feature of the new Constitution of each of the States. Any unjust or oppressive provisions should incorporate into their work provisions that would revive slavery in some different form, or in any way operate oppressively upon the freedmen, the President has power to call the Legislature that could be used to the same end, such work would contravene the authority given by the President for the very different purpose. We may be very sure that President Johnson would not accept it, and that he would not hesitate to use the veto power in such an imminent case. The knowledge that the President has this power in reserve, will of itself have an influence in preventing the framing of provisions to carry out their most in good faith to the Union and to every Republican principle.

But there is a still further protection; and one quite independent of the action or will of President Johnson. By the constitution each branch of Congress is made the exclusive judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of the members

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

Revolutions go not Backward.

The saying is an old one, and we belive it can be trusted, nine cases out of ten. We do not believe the revolution which swept slavery out of existence in this country, is going to provoke an exception. Some puny men may attempt to have it so, but they will be crushed out of existence, and the revolution will go on to its full consummation. The work of eradicating slavery will not be done so poorly as to allow the evil thing to spring up again in its old or in any other shape. The South should not be so short-sighted as not to perceive that the power and purpose which have accomplished the overthrow of slavery will not permit anything like incompleteness in carrying out the grand idea. If the South is wise, it will interpret that idea to mean, that hereafter color shall not be a political disability; and she should accept it as her duty to conform her laws and action to this principle. If she does this not willingly, she will do it unwillingly, for this principle will surely be established.

Hence we say, it will be madness in the South to attempt to *nullify the results of the war*, or cut short the consequences of the rebellion. It may not be reasonable to expect perfect and immediate acquiescence, that the South will in a day conform to the new state of things. She has been revolutionized in everything, and time has not been allowed her to get over her bewilderment. Give it to her. But should she prove refractory again, nothing is surer than that the will and the way exist to reduce her to the standard of Christian civilization. Let her not, therefore, attempt to resist the enfranchisement of the colored race, and ultimately the bestowment of the vote. It will surely come to this. It is something necessary to complete the war, and thoroughly put down the rebellion. The bestowal of the right of suffrage will be immediate or remote, according to the spirit manifested by the South. The thing is plain.

Mutiny Among Negro Troops.

The accounts which reach us from Fortress Monroe, represent that the insubordination among the negro troops bound for Texas, reported by telegraph, amounted to a formidable mutiny, and called for wise management to prevent bloodshed. In one aspect of the case this is an alarming occurrence. It has not only prevented the sailing of a portion of the Texas expedition, but may seriously impair the confidence reposed in the negro as a soldier, and effect his status in some other important respects. The account states:

> Arriving in Hampton Roads, the Whildin was ordered alongside of the Meteor, to transfer her complement of men on board the larger vessel, the Meteor being of a draught too deep to go up the James River, hence the Whildin acted in the capacity of lighter. On making fast to the Meteor, some of the soldiers told their officers "they would not go on board of her." "They would not go on board of any ocean steamer, as the Government had no right to send them to Texas." The officers insisted that they should go on board the Meteor, and succeeded in transferring three companies to the larger ship. The fourth company refused to obey orders, and loaded their carbines. Neither threat nor entreaty prevailed to induce them unloading their carbines, capped them, and those that had no ammunition in their cartridge-boxes drew their sabres. Those on the Meteor now became rebellious.

The account continues:

> The Government's care in transmitting this colored corps to Texas has been remarkable. Only first-class vessels have been employed as transports. They have been more commodiously fitted up than troop transports have been during the war. Ice has been placed on board of the ships. In no instance has a ship been crowded. Orders have been issued from the fitting-out of the first fleet for the present expedition, to furnish the best and freshest rations for the use of the troops on the Texas voyage, and these orders have been complied with to the letter. The officers here, who have been carrying out these instructions, are very indignant at the unmanly conduct of the troops, more than ordinary efforts having been put forth to insure their health and comfort.

We believe this is the first case of the kind among either black or white troops. While there cannot be any real reason or excuse for their conduct, it is probable that there will be found to be greater provocation than has been stated. Just at present the negro soldiers are in a position to play an important part, not only in the performance of their duty in the ranks, but toward their race as it stands related to leading Governmental measures; and all the facts in this case will be awaited, and the future conduct of the negro troops will be watched with an interest even greater than before this unfortunate occurrence.

Bringing Order out of Chaos.

In many parts of Virginia, negroes and white men are roaming about in idleness and mischief. In some parts, the white men are turning guerrillas, while the negroes, if we are to believe the accounts, are acting on the principle that freedom means exemption from labor. Unfortunately, the idea is too common with freedmen. To disabuse them of it, is the work in which all who desire their welfare can cooperate. It might not be fair to ask how capable are these wanderers to exercise the right of suffrage, before they are brought to understand their duty to themselves and the country. Nevertheless, in passing, the mind more thoughtful than impulsive, cannot entirely reject the inquiry; but will be all the more concerned for the problem, the solving of which is the great work in hand.

At Staunton, Va., Gen. DUVAL has issued an order telling the negroes that "the law freeing slaves does not give them any claim whatever upon the property of their former owners, and the fact must in time be learned by all negroes, and the sooner the better for themselves and all concerned, that they must work for their support now, the same as before they were free; in some instances, perhaps even harder; the only difference between then and now being that they now have the entire wages of their labor to themselves."

He tells the negroes, furthermore, that employment will be given to them all, if they will only stop roaming and go to work—that it is absolutely essential they should work to produce food enough to live upon. We fear a period of suffering will be necessary to teach, not only the blacks but the whites, in extensive regions of the South, that they must either labor or starve—that freedom imposes just this on all. When this is understood, will order begin to take the place of chaos.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF LIBERALITY.—Professor S. F. B. MORSE, of telegraph fame, has done honor to himself, and a service to the cause of learning and Christianity, by a donation of ten thousand dollars to the Union Theological Seminary of New York, to found a course of Lectures on the RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION. The plan is somewhat similar to that of the Bampton lectures in England. We record this instance of discriminating liberality, not without hope that it will inspire a similar spirit toward our own University. That Institution is worthy of this highest regards and benefactions of our men of wealth, and is continually rising in fame and prosperity. A concerted movement in its behalf, according to plans already well digested, is only needed to give us a complete realization of the idea conveyed by its title.

GEN. TERRY, who succeeds Halleck, may not belong to the "bon-ton," but we intended to say he does not belong to the *Bourbon*.

AN INVENTION.—Mr. Eli Thayer, of colonization memory, has invented an attachment, which, it is alleged, no owners of a steam engine can afford not to use. It preserves the grate bars of the furnace, increases the steam power, reduces the cost of fuel and cleans the boiler. He has, or is to have, patents in the various countries of Europe. The whole apparatus is so simple and comparatively inexpensive that it is remarkable that it should not have been successfully applied before. It consists of a system of steam pipe tubes connected with return bends, over which a light and simple grate is placed, which, resting on these hollow bars, filled with water, does not become red hot. One end of this system of water grate bars enter the boiler and the other the steam chest. By the use of an inverted valve, the steam generated is thrown into the steam chest, and water is kept running from the boiler into the bars.

THE EFFECTS OF SINGING THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—The New Orleans *Delta* relates that a social party was given in Mobile a few evenings since, to which were invited a number of both Union and Confederate officers, in the early part of the evening, evident restraint hung over the assemblage, and anything but a pleasant time was in prospect. At last the brave rebel Colonel —— of the —st Alabama, proposed a song, and being pressed to start one, he broke forth in that stirring national air, "The Star Spangled Banner." After a few moments of blank astonishment, the whole party, Union and rebel, joined in, and the utmost good feeling and joviaity prevailed from that moment until the breaking day warned the merry company to disperse to their separate abodes. The good fruits that may spring from this little incident are incalculable.

THE EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO.—The Hartford *Post*, of Wednesday, says: "Last evening, at ten minutes past seven, Mr. Fay's torpedo exploded under the raft which was built for the purpose of testing its explosive powers. The torpedo was charged with one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder, and the explosion was grand in its effect, though the report was not so loud as many anticipated. It sent up a volume of water to a height of between eighty and ninety feet, and of proportionate circumference. Following the water came a dense mass of steam, smoke and flame, the whole forming a magnificent sight."

HELPING FARMERS IN VIRGINIA.—A project is on foot in Baltimore for raising a fund to be loaned to Virginia farmers to enable them to purchase horses, mules, farming implements and seed for future crops, the money thus advanced to be repaid by the borrowers, and none except those who are actually farmers and owners of their land are entitled to the benefits of the proposition.

General Intelligence.

The gunboats composing the Upper Tennessee River fleets have been ordered to the shipyard at Chattanooga, to be laid up and the crews discharged.

The old fashion of a "feast at a funeral" is not obsolete yet. In Lebanon County, Pa., over five hundred persons recently partook of dinner at the house in that vicinity from which that morning a corpse had been buried.

The distillery of Marsh & Ketcham, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, assessed for $25,000, has been seized for frauds on the Government. The distillery at Oskaloosa, Iowa, is in Federal hands for the same cause. Enormous frauds have been discovered among distillers all over the State of Iowa.

A soldier boy, named S. Hayle, of seventeen years, was at Cleveland last Tuesday, on his way to Pittsburgh. He had saved four hundred dollars, which he had in his pocket. He fell in with an amiable young man, who represented himself as a merchant doing a large business in Pittsburgh. He was much pleased with the young soldier and promised him a clerkship in his store. The soldier was delighted with the offer. They took a walk together to see the city. A gentleman presented a bill of goods for four hundred dollars to the Pittsburgh "merchant." The banks were closed, and he was perplexed. His young soldier friend came to his relief with four hundred dollars. The "merchant" stepped into a back office to draw a "check" for the four hundred dollars he had just borrowed. It is needless to say he didn't return. When the poor soldier boy fully realized the terrible fact that all his little fortune had been lost, he fainted away. No arrests were made.

A child was born recently in San Francisco who had no opening for its eyes. Cuts were made, and a pair of bright ones were found underneath.

In a negro class meeting at Richmond, Sam Johnson was called up to pray; and before he had closed his prayer, the leader called out: "Sam Johnson, you may take your seat, and let Cuffe Stapleton pray; he is better acquainted wid de Lord dan you. Another was called upon to speak, and after speaking about five minutes he was called to order, and told if he could not speak "more to the point dan dat, he might take his seat."

Mr. Sumner, a conductor on the Oil Creek Railroad died a few days ago, from injuries received on the road.

On the 3d inst., a party engaged in fishing at the head of Conneaut Lake, Pa., found the body of a child four years old floating upon the water. It proved to be that of an adopted daughter of Mr. — Miller, living on the Island. It seems that the little girl had been missing for three weeks. When found the body was in a good state of preservation, and was readily recognized.

Ship loads of merchandise are now leaving Richmond in search of a better market. Merchants who opened important branches of business there a few months ago are selling off their stocks at cost, and preparing to leave the city, not to return. Rents are too high and property too dear.

An art gallery is to be erected in Detroit this summer, and it is proposed to open it with a National exhibition.

Great activity is exhibited in the location of public lands, since the close of the rebellion. At the land office of Humbolt, California, cash sales were made during the month of April to the amount of $13,991. In the land office at Boonville, Missouri, there were taken up by actual settlers, during the month of May, 10,974 acres.

A man in Chicago unites the business of whisky selling and garroting, though it does not appear that he has yet procured a license for pursuing the latter vocation. His name is McCarthy. On Wednesday evening last, after supplying his own saloon, Ole Jansen, Swede, liberally with whisky at ten cents a drink, followed him, garroted and robbed him of $36.

Iowa yields a great er per centage of wool from its flocks of sheep than New York, Ohio, or Michigan. This is certainly doing well for a State which had a dozen years ago, but few sheep within its borders.

A young man named Rush Thompson was drowned in French creek, at Meadville, Pa., on Thursday night of last week, while bathing. He was unable to swim, and ventured too far into deep water.

The excavation for the lake tunnel, at Chicago, has progressed to a distance of about three thousand feet from the shore shaft.

The War Department has designated Rock Island as the grand depot at which shall be collected and stored all the artillery, arms, ordnance, and other trophies captured during the war by the Northwestern troops.

A convention of the Universalists of this State was in session last week at Connoautville. Four associations were represented—the Lake Erie, the Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh, and the Susquehanna. Nine clergymen were in attendance. Eight sermons were preached. The convention adjourned to meet in Girard, Pa., in June, 1866.

Mr. Silas Stewart, of Elk Creek township, Erie county, accidently shot himself on the 8th inst. The Connoautville *Courier* says: "He was a blabby speaker, a Methodist exhorter, and has a wife and six children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely end.

The Roman Catholic jubilee in New York closed on Friday evening. During its continuance the sum of nearly twenty-awards of ten thousand persons have come to the confessional, and more than $50,000 collected in the shape of alms. The feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated with the usual pomp, in all the churches of this denomination.

The Masonic Fraternity of Xenia propose to observe the Festival of St. John the Baptist on the 24th instant. The lodges of all the neighboring towns are invited to participate in the ceremonies.

The schooner Annie Eldridge, Capt. Holmes, which arrived at Boston, from Port au Prince, May 30th, reports that Jacmel agent Godfard was making very resolute efforts to defeat the rebels and was likely to prove successful.

At the recent dedication of a temple at Cincinnati, the rabbi defined a true Israelite to be one "who trusts in God and believes in the divine traditions of the Bible, recognizes no king to govern, no Messiah to redeem, and no miracles to demonstrate the truth of religion."

Personal.

The Supreme Court of Ohio have decided that in the matter of Edson B. Olds, ex-Governor David Tod, concerning the imprisonment of plaintiff in Fort Lafayette, that the law of Congress providing for the removal of such cases to the District Court of the United States, is constitutional and valid.

Aaron Hitchcock, an old citizen of Detroit, was seized with an apoplectic fit on Sunday evening and died on Monday evening last. He had been dealing in agricultural implements in that city a good many years.

The *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican* says: "The story has been very generally circulated and believed that Liszt, the celebrated pianist, has become a monk, but we have received an explicit denial of it from an intimate acquaintance of his in Paris. The rumor was set afloat for the sake of the thing, and seemed not unreasonable from Liszt's well known erratic disposition.

Two of the judges of the Missouri Supreme Court, Bayer and Dryden, refused to vacate the bench, as prescribed by the recent State Convention, appointed Governor Fletcher, therefore, called in the aid of the militia on Tuesday last, and forcibly dispossessed them of their seats, and installed his appointees, Messrs. Wagner and Lovelace.

Senator Sherman in his late speech, says: "A friend of mine, whose daughter is now at Rome, received a letter from her, written while General Sherman was visiting South Carolina. She wrote: 'Oh father, how fortunate you are; you have not been to Sherman his home, but were in deep distress, for our next door neighbor, General McClellan, is croaking, and saying that Sherman and his army can not march through that country, and will be destroyed as the Roman legions were destroyed under Varus.'"

Era stus Wright, of Springfield, Ill., has written to Mrs. Lincoln, offering her four acres of his fine grove property, west of that city, and one acre for a residence, all free of charge. On the four acres he proposes to have the monument built.

At Havana, the Captain General visited the monitor *Monadnock*, when she fired one of her fifteen inch guns, which scared him so that he jumped back and sprained one of his legs badly.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas gave a brilliant reception to her friends on Thursday night at Washington for the first time since the death of her husband.

John B Weller intends to return to Ohio and take up his residence at Hamilton.

HON. A. H. Stephens, late Vice President of the rebel confederacy, now at Fort Warren is allowed to walk in the open air daily, from nine to ten in the forenoon, in company with an officer. His health is very feeble, and it is feared that the imprisonment is fast undermining his weak constitution. He is kept in a room by himself, guarded all the time by two soldiers. Postmaster General Reagan, who is similarly guarded, is allowed a daily promenade between six and seven o'clock, P. M.

CURIOUS FACTS CONCERNING CARBON OIL.—The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday says: A very singular circumstance was brought to light yesterday, or rather four singular circumstances, in the shape of as many barrels of refined carbon oil, taken from among the ruins of the fire on South Water street of a few nights ago. The casks were perfectly charred, but the contents were untouched. They had been stored by Montgomery & Kinley, No. 187, on top of three tiers of barrels of highwines, all of which were consumed. This fact tends to support the theory that proper, refined carbon oil is not dangerously inflamable. The difficulty here is to make sure that the oil so stored is properly refined; the crude, or imperfectly purified oil is highly dangerous.

HOW TO KEEP GOVERNMENT SCRIP SAFE.—In answer to a correspondent who asks how Government bonds may be kept safely, or recovered if stolen, the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* replies that "bonds may be obtained which are registered in the name of the owner, and neither the interest nor principle can then be obtained except by the owner or his duly authorized attorney. These registered bonds are not as negotiable as the coupon bonds, but they are perfectly safe to hold. With coupon bonds the numbers should be preserved. If due notice is given of loss, any sale after such notice is within reach of the buyer, is void, and the owner may recover his property."

IOWA.—The Republican State Convention of Iowa, which met Wednesday, nominated the following candidates: For Governor, Hon. Wm. M. Stone; for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. B. F. Gue; for Supreme Judge, Hon. Geo. G. Wright; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. O. Faville. The Convention also inserted a plank in its platform in favor of universal suffrage in Iowa. The resolutions endorse the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery; the dismissal of traitors and speedy punishment of Jeff Davis. are in favor of insuring loyalty the only test of the right of suffrage; pay a tribute to Abraham Lincoln, and pledge support to Andrew Johnson; express gratitude to the soldiers, and are in favor of disfranchising and disqualifying from the right of holding office every citizen of the State who has aided the rebellion directly, or who have left the State to avoid military service.

The throng of visitors to the tomb of President Lincoln, near Springfield, is so great that a line of omnibusses has been started from the city to accommodate them.

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON

BY

Rev. J. F. McLaren.

TEXT—Luke 23:22. "And he said unto them the third time, what evil hath he done?"

The Jewish dignitaries had now proceeded against Moses as far as the restrictions imposed by their Roman masters permitted them to go. They had mocked, and reviled and smitten him. After the hurried formalities of a trial, they had pronounced him worthy of death. But, obliged to resort to the Roman Governor for the execution of their sentence, with hasty zeal they assemble around the door of Pilate's Judgment Hall, which their sanctity forbids them to enter, and clamor, with mingled argument and entreaty, for the sentence of death from his lips. Pilate, knowing that their accusation of Jesus sprung from their angry passions, refuses to comply with their iniquitous demand. Indignant at this refusal, the priests and people become more determined and vociferous. Failing in their resort to Pilate's justice, they now appeal to his political fears: "If thou let this man go, thou art not Cæsar's friend," for this man aspires to royal honors, and contemplates a rival sovereignty. The cunning insinuation startles the Roman Governor. The priests press their advantage, and Pilate, although he had thrice declared "I find no fault in him," gives way to their importunity, and pronounces the sentence of injustice, "Let him be crucified."

As a historical transaction, this sentence strikes every reader as an atrocious wrong. Every candid and honorable mind deems Pilate deserving of rebrobation and contempt, for his unjust and cowardly compliance. But, there is a parallel to this transaction almost constantly before our eyes. Christ's cause, his truth, his holy religion encounter in the world the same kind of injustice, that he himself did in the Roman Court. The resemblance is so close, that I scarcely change the spirit and meaning of the text, when I ask those who oppose the religion of Jesus, those who revile it, those who reject it, those who seek to destroy it, why? What evil hath it done? There are some faithful friends of Christ's religion, as there were of his person, who cling to it in evil report as well as in good, who cluster around it affectionately, who explain it with their ministries, who pray for its progress and weep for its calamities, who bear its cross and hope for its crown. To these I would explain that the devotion of its friends, and to persuade its cheiales to abandon their infatuated hostility and their harmful indifference, is the object contemplated in this discourse. A candid scrutiny, however close it may be, of the principles of true Christianity, of its requirements, of its provisions, of its tendencies, of its personal results, will show it to be worthy of approval and a hearty acceptance. I will notice some of these elements, which are, though they should not be, occasions of opposition to religion.

A grand, pervading principle of true religion is *love*, that form or phase of love which is called grace and benevolence. Its tendencies and results are good and only good. The wisdom of its adaptation to man is illustrated by the considerations that it meets his every need, that its love and its fitness for man cannot be appreciated without taking into account his guiltiness and his helplessness. But this doctrine of love arouses anger, which reject the proffers of grace on account of its humbling implications. Grace is reckoned a fond and foolish sentimentality, because they suppose unworthiness in those to whom they offer favor. Christianity comes to us with the language of love, and beautifies and sweeten your life, cheer your dying hour, and introduce you to a blessed immortality.

O, why do men grasping and oppose ill is glorious religion? But I will not press the question in this form of generality. Why do you, my friend? Your controversy with Jesus lies just at this point: He proposes to save you from your sins, but you are not willing to be parted from them. He says: "come unto me and I will give you rest." You say, "Depart from me, I desire not the knowledge of thy ways. O, recall that dreadful imprecation! O, rectify that fatal mistake! O, do not, by embelled and unrepentance, take the judgment seat yourself, and pronounce upon your own soul the terrible death sentence. Do not unduly regard Christ and His religion as an enemy. What evil hath He done? Confide in Him, and you shall be saved.

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—The richest three of the New York millionaries are thus described:

William B. Astor, worth about fifty millions, owns about two thousand stores and dwellings, and has the reputation of being a good and lenient landlord. He is a tall, portly old gentleman, on the cloudy side of sixty; industrious, reticent and punctual. He seldom shows his face at a public gathering, rarely makes himself conspicuous in the newspapers, and seems to be devoted almost entirely to the task of taking care of his immense fortune. He is fat, straight, spare, gaunt and grave. A. T. Stewart is reported to be worth thirty millions. Though an active business man, he finds time to look after the interests of the city, and he has made himself prominent in his patriotic endeavors to put down the rebellion. He is a tall, thin man, of nervous, sanguine temperament. He is about sixty years of age, quiet and dignified in his deportment, and charitably disposed when appeals to each him. In this city and elsewhere, many of the currents of charity are dammed at the desks of private secretaries. Commodore Vanderbilt is a tall, white-haired, reckless, handsome old man of seventy, and fast. He drives a fast horse, sails a fast boat, and sometimes associates with fast men. He is worth at least twenty some say forty millions. He is very liberal to the government, and generous to the poor.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.—The oldest master draymen in Philadelphia, George Francis Clay, aged seventy-one years, was accidentally drowned on Monday last. The deceased was one of the survivors of the French Revolution. At the age of eighteen years he attached himself to a cavalry regiment known as the Grenadiers, and fought with distinction under Napoleon at the famous battles of Leipsic, Mentz and Waterloo, &c., his divisions being commanded by Marshals Ney and Ruapp. With the former he enjoyed a personal acquaintance. At the battle of Waterloo he was wounded severely in the leg, and was conveyed to Lyons, where he remained until the approach of the Austrian army, when the place was evacuated by the French. In order to avoid capture by the enemy, he picked up his crutches, and, in a greatly enfeebled condition, marched a distance of twenty miles. Four years succeeding the termination of the war, in 1819, he arrived in Philadelphia, and was employed by the late Mr. John Jordan, merchant, with whose family he has been since engaged, almost half a century.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—This is what the London *Spectator* says of the end of the world: —"Almost all European writers, whatever their subject, politics or society, now tacitly assume that the human race is to progress forever, or to state their latent idea more strictly, is to advance steadily for an indefinite period towards a nobler life and a higher civilization. The idea of a fixed terminal history which so greatly influenced the Middle Ages is utterly disappeared; the semi-religious belief of catelysm to occur at a distant but visible date, though still entertained, has ceased to be practiced by any body but Dr. Cumming, and does not influence him. The reverie of the politician is no longer of the coming overturn of all things—an idea never absent from the great minds of the first four centuries—but of a coming millenium, when all mankind shall be allied, and the motive force of the European, and the subtle brow of the Arab, and the deft hand of the Mongol shall all be employed together in making earth more lovely and more convenient for its people."

DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
McClarran's Blackberry Troches.

For all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Flux, and all debilitating Diseases of Chronic Diarrhœa that would not yield to the ordinary treatment have been effectually cured by a single box of the above Troches. We have succeeded in preparing them so as to be agreeable and pleasant to the taste. Children will take them readily, and but one case will ever be given with perfect safety, and the results will be highly satisfactory. Prepared only by

N. McCLARRAN & CO.

Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jn8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

January 10th, 1865, Certificate No. 111, for one hundred shares stock of the

NEW YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY.

Issued in the name of JOSEPH MYERS & BRO. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at THIS OFFICE. jn17:2t

LOST—10 DRY HIDES.

About the 1st of June, 10 dry hides, marked "D No. 1," unloaded by steamer Camella, were removed from the Monongahela Wharf, supposed to have been taken by mistake. Information is solicited by

WM. DEAN,
No. 37 Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the partnership heretofore existing between

DR. COTE AND DR. JAS. A. HERRON

Has this day been dissolved.

M. COTE.
JAS. A. HERRON.

jn17:3t

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN

REFINING PETROLEUM

Are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, June 19th. Very important business will be brought before the meeting.

jn17:3t

$50 REWARD.

Stolen on Thursday night, the 15th inst., from the pasture of the undersigned, an iron grey mare, some what aged, and fast walker. Had on a new bridle and the withers on the right side. The above reward will be paid for the mare and thief or $25 for either, by

D. J. SMITH, East Liverpool,
Columbiana county, Ohio.

jn17:3t

TO OIL MEN.

A middle aged man of steady habits and good business capacity, and who has had years of experience as business agent or clerk. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Best of reference given.

Address W. B.
Pittsburgh P. O.

jn17:3t

IRON CITY PARK.

THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible to New Residences, Lots, Gardens, Orchards, Fields, etc., which is to build Pic Nics, on easy terms. Brass and Cabinet Bands always ready. A circular with terms, etc., can be obtained at Mr. AUGUSTUS BOEKLER'S, Virgin alley, below Woodstreet, or on the Ground.

jn6:1m PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers the stock of the Mercantile Library Hall Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street, on Monday evening, June 19th, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of the Committee on Constitution and By Laws, and for the election of officers.

THOMAS N. MILLER,
Secretary.

jn17:3t

THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY—Manufacturers of

PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are manufacturing a full assortment of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with extra care, from the best refined cast steel, manufactured by Jonas Wood, Pittsburgh, and, both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar establishment in the world of American or British production.

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GEORGE JEFFERSON.

jn17:6m

TO HORSE OWNERS.

MAGNER & DUDLEY, the noted horse trainers according to announcement, made their appearance Diamond Square the last three days at 1 p. m., with their beautiful trained mare, Lady Jane, in the carriage entirely by motion of the whip, head and neck entirely free, performing all the different evolutions in as perfect a manner as could be done with reins in the hands of a skillful driver; then turning them loose in the ring, and showing their tricks as horses. Their feats were truly surprising. In fact, the exhibition throughout was entirely satisfactory to all, after which they formed a class. Their system of handling horses, and the following subscribers are now fully impressed, with much satisfaction, the mode of handling horses by Magner & Dudley, and take pleasure in expressing our opinion that all owners of the horse would derive much benefit by attending their class of instructions.

G. A. BAYARD,
P. MERTS,
J. BIRMINGHAM,
T. F. DALE, M. D.,
W. W. BRADSHAW,
JAS. A. GIBSON,
JACOB BORN,
S. S. FISHER,
S. K. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. WORKMAN,
C. H. LEWKINS,
A. N. BURCHFIELD,
ALEX. McGILVRAY,
WM. M. CLANEY,
W. LEONARD,
T. G. GRAFF,
SAMUEL HARPER,
A. C. PATTERSON,
E. D. ANDERSON,
JOHN A. KIRKPATRICK,
ALLEN & ADAMS,
J. E. HAVELL, Jr.,
J. S. LIGGETT.

jn17-3t Pittsburgh, June 16, 1865.

STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS

FOR SALE BY

KAY & COMPANY,

55 WOOD STREET.

The United States Dispensatory, New Edition.
Pereira's Medical Dictionary, New Edition.
Wistar's Therapeutics, 2 vols., New Edition.
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions, New Edition.
Gross' System of Surgery, 2 vols., New Edition.
Druitt's System of Modern Surgery.
Erichsen's Science and Art of Surgery.
Cooper's Lectures on Surgery.
Sargent's Minor Surgery.
Kirk's Dictionary of Comparative Anatomy.
Gross' Pathological Anatomy.
Wilson's Human Anatomy.
Watson's Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
Wood's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols.
Wood's Therapeutics and Pharmacologia, 2 vols.
Parrish's Pharmacy, New Edition.
Griffith's Medical Formulary.
Ellis' Medical Formulary.
Dalcosta's Medical Diagnosis.
Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology.
Lyndon's Manual of Examinations.
Neill & Smith's Compend of Medicine.
Wharton & Stillé's Medical Jurisprudence.
The United States Pharmacopia.
Ellis' Medical Formulary Plain, with plates.
Graham's Inorganic Chemistry.
Kirkes's Principles of Physiology.
Hodges's System of Midwifery.
Roundsthan's System of Obstetrics.
Churchill's Diseases of Females.
Williams & Clymer on the Respiratory Organs.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers.
Condie on the Diseases of Children.
Churchill on the Diseases of Children.

Catalogues sent by mail on application.

jn17

THE PATRIOTIC RECODED

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A card in another column proposes the preparation of a work, with the above or some equally significant title, and would here announce its issue at some future day. Sufficient subscriptions are obtained to justify the expense of its preperation and publication.

The work will embrace the proceedings of all public and private meetings; the transactions of all committees; the contributions to all funds for war purposes, with a proper portion of the donors; the doings of the Sanitary Fair, the Sanitary Subsistence and Christian Commissions. The history of each Allegheny county regiment and company, as shown by a record of its members; the detail of its marches, battles and services. The personal career of each soldier as exhibited by the company rolls, whether wounded, killed, promoted or discharged, also all resolutions and addresses illustrative of ward and township movements, and in short, all such generalities, details and specialities as will present a full panaroma of the past four memorable years.

That this labor may be properly, correctly and thoroughly done, much time will be required, so that it is not possible now to indicate the date of publication of the work; but as the work is one necessarily involving great expense, the announcement of its preparation is made with a full sense of the obligation resting by the subscriptions, the support the enterprise will receive, and of asking those who have personal or other records to place them in my hands.

It is not possible to give now precisely the extent of the work, the material will certainly fill one volume of 500 pages, and most probably two, consequently the rate of subscription will be per volume. As the book should be well bound and printed on good paper, the price will be five dollars per volume.

The work will be published only for subscribers, and prospectuses will shortly be circulated and orders solicited.

Anxious to render the work valuable in all respects, I shall be happy to consider all information pertinent to the scope and plan.

GEO. H. THURSTON.

jn17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, June 15th, 1865.

THE MONONGAHELA SAVING BANK, having closed up its entire business, will be prepared to pay the Stockholders the amount of their stock in full, on THURSDAY, June 29th, 1865, at their Banking House, No. 69 Grant street, as it is desirable to have the business all settled and closed up on that day.

jn16:3w WM. PHILLIPS, President.

NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of Mrs. JANE DARLINGTON, late of Allegheny city, deed, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay to

D. M. BOOK, Executor,
No. 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jn16:6t

SUNDRIES.

2 cars Oats,
2 cars Mill Feed,
50 bushels White Beans,
12 barrels do. do.,
12 kegs Prime Lard,
12 boxes Cheese,
50 barrels Cider,
20 bushels Flax Seed,
500 pounds bacon,

For sale by

STURGEON BROTHERS,
303 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

jn16:2t

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.—Notice to Stockholders of Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, and others interested:

WHEREAS, In pursuance of acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 27th, 1852, and March 22d, 1860, the entire stock of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was pledged and hypothecated for the payment of certain certificates of loan issued by authority of said acts of Assembly, which certificates fell due on the first day of May last, and yet remain unpaid.

Now this is to notify all persons that the entire stock of the said Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, except such as may be relieved by payment of its proper proportion of said debt prior the day of sale, will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of Frederick Garrow, in Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on

SATURDAY, 8TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day. The stock will be offered in lots to suit bidders, and purchasers will be entitled to certificates of transfer, vesting in them the same rights and franchises as were vested in the holders of such stock immediately before the sale.

Any stockholder may relieve his stock from sale by paying to James Bredin, Treasurer, before the day of sale, one quarter of said liability resting on each share of stock owned. The capital stock of the company is 3,200 shares of $50 each. The debt is $4,150, which includes all the liabilities of the company.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
President of the Allegheny & Butler Plank Road Co.

Butler, Pa., June 9, 1865.—jn16:4d

NOTICE.—In accordance with public notice, the Commissioners of the National Transportation Company met at the Monongahela House, JUNE 15th, 1865, and opened books of subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company. Notice is hereby given that the commissioners have adjourned to the office of R. F. JONES, at the warehouse of Jones & Laughlins, Water street, where the books will remain open from this date, in accordance with the act of incorporation.

R. F. JONES, Chairman.

PITTSBURGH, June 15th, 1865. jn16:2t

GREAT BARGAINS.

Wishing to close out my

STOCK OF GOODS,

I offer them AT AND BELOW COST.

ALICE MOWRY,
No. 32 Fourth street.

jn16:3w

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—22D DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

APPEALS.

In accordance with Section 19 of the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the government and for other purposes," notice is hereby given that the lists of Income Returns will remain open for examination, and correction of errors, until the 1st day of June, 1865, during which time Appeals will be received and decided upon by the undersigned, in the manner provided in said act. Appeals must be presented in writing, and must "specify the particular case, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and must set forth the grounds of complaint or error complained of." Parties should bear in mind that no appeals will be allowed or considered after the list has been transferred to the Collector.

After the 1st day of June, 1865, parties assessed by law who shall have neglected to make return shall be subject to the penalty of 25 per cent.

E. W. FAVER,
U. S. Assessor 22d Collection District of Pennsylvania.

Office of the Assessor, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29th, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 114 South Third street,
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX DOLLARS per share, free of United States tax, payable to the holders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st proximo.

WM. A. SHEPARD,
Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

The Flouring Mill known as Sippo Mills, in town of Massillon, Stark county, O., property of the late Ford Keech, with the dwelling house, stable, and all the out buildings belonging, on the premises, will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY, the 25th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock. Appraised at $18,000.

TERMS—One-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises.

J. KELLY, Administrator,
Massillon, June 12, 1865. jn14:2t

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

Merchant Tailors,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. GRAY & SON,)

Having removed permanently to their New Store, No. 62 Fifth street, (Jones' Hall,) between Wood and Smithfield street, where they have opened out a handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Goods for custom work. We desire also to return our thanks to our many friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore extended to the firm, and will endeavor in the future to merit their continued favors.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

No. 62 FIFTH STREET.

jn16:2t

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against JOHN DUFFY, late of Butler, Pa., deceased, are requested to present them to me, duly authenticated, and I will pay them.

PETER DUFFY.

Butler, June 13, 1865. jn16:6t

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY

Have this day declared a Dividend, No. 19, of two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on THURSDAY, the 22d inst.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

jn16:1w

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.

...e Daily Commercial

A Grand Old Poem.

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes ill for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May be clothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests can do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, appraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That your meanest hinds are men—
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and even by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a manly ennobling name.

There are foam-embroidered oceans,
There are little reed-clad rills,
There are reeble, inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For, to Him, all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Tilled latitude is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of others' foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light,
Secret wrongs shall never prosper,
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles of the sea.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

Private History—The Circumstances under which it was Issued—Mr. Lincoln's Own Account.

In the *Independent* of this week, Mr. F. B. Carpenter continues his "Personal Recollections of Lincoln." It was early in February, 1865, on the artist first visited Washington, with view of commencing his great picture, *Inauguration Before the Cabinet.*"

My first interview with the President," says Carpenter, "took place the next day, at the tomary Saturday afternoon public reception. ver shall I forget the thrill which went ough my whole being as I first caught ht of that tall, gaunt form through distant door, bowed down, it seemed me, even then, with the weight of nation he carried upon his heart, as other carries his sufferings, and thought the place he held in the affections of the peo-, and the prayers ascending constantly, day er day, in his behalf. The crowd was passing ough the rooms, and presently it was my n and name to be announced. Greeting me y pleasantly, he remarked that I was an pointment to see me in his official chamber, ectly after the close of the 'reception.' The ur naturally found me at the well-remembered or of the apartment—that door which chiefly th so many conflicting emotions of hope and r by the miscellaneous throng gathered re. The President was alone, and already up in official business, which was always ssing. He received me with the frank kindss and simplicity so characteristic of his nre; and, after reading Mr. Lovejoy's note, said: ell, Mr. Carpenter, we will turn you in loose re, and try to give you a good chance to work your idea.' Then giving me a place close side his own arm-chair, he entered upon the ount which I shall now attempt to write out, nearly as possible in his own words, of the cumstances attending the adoption of the ancipation policy."

And now quote Mr. Carpenter's account:

"I now take up the history of the Proclamaon itself, as Mr. Lincoln gave it to me, on the casion of our first interview, as written down myself soon afterward:

"It had been said by some, 'laid-summer, ad.' Things had gone from bad to worse, ntil I felt that we had reached the end of our pe on the plan of operations we had been purng; that we had about played our last and must change our tactics, or se the game! I now determined on the adoption of the emancipation licy; and, without consultation with, or owledge of, the Cabinet, I prepared the origiil draft of the proclamation, and, after much xious thought, called a meeting upon the bject. This was the last of July, or the first art of the month of August, 1862. (The exact te he did not remember.) "This Cabinet meeting took place, I think upon a Saturday. All were present, exepting Mr. Blair, the Postmaster General. ho was absent. At the opening of the discussion, t came in subsequently, I said to the Cabinet at I had resolved upon this step, and had not lked them together to ask their advice, but to ave the subject matter of a proclamation before em; Suggestions as to which would be in or- after they had heard it read. Mr. Lovejoy," id he, "was in error when he informed you that ecided no comment, excepting on the part of ecretary Seward. Various suggestions were fered. Secretary Chase wished the language onger in reference to the arming of the blacks. r. Blair, after the cane in, deprecated the policy, n the ground that it would cost the Administraion the fall elections. Nothing, however, was ffered that I had not already fully anticipated nd settled in my own mind, until Secretary ward spoke. Said he: "Mr. President, I approve of the proclamation, but I question the pediency of its issue at this juncture. The xpression of the public mind, consequent upon ur repeated reverses, is so great that I fear the ffect of so important a step. It may be viewed s the last measure of an exhausted government—a cry for help; the Government stretching forth its hands to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth her hands to the government." "His idea," said the President, 'was that it would be considered our last *hope*, on the retreat.' This was his *precise* expression.' "Now," continued Mr. ward, "while I approve the measure, I uggest, sir, that the proper time for its issue, until ou can give it to the country supported by military success, instead of issuing it, as would be the case now, upon the greatest disasters of the war!" Said Mr. Chase: "The wisdom of the iew of the Secretary of State struck me with very great force. It was an aspect of the case had, in all my thought upon the subject, I had ntirely overlooked. The result was that I put he draft of the Proclamation aside, as you fo your sketch for a picture, waiting for a victory. From time to time I added r changed a line, touching it up here and there, waiting the progress of events. Well, the next news we had was of Pope's disaster, at Bull Run. Things looked darker than ever. Finally, came the week of the battle of Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think on Wednesday, that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the "Soldiers' Home, (three miles out of Washington. Here I finished writing the second draft of the preliminary proclamation; came up on Saturday; called the Cabinet together to hear it, and it was published the following Monday.

"It was a somewhat remarkable fact," he continued, "that there was just one hundred days between the dates of the two proclamations, issued upon the 22d of September and the 1st day January. I had not made the calculation at the time."

At the final meeting on Saturday another interesting incident occurred in connection with Secretary Seward. The President had written the important part of the proclamation in these words:

"That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will *recognize* the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom." "When I finished reading this paragraph," resumed Mr. Lincoln, "Mr. Seward stopped me and said: 'I think, Mr. President, that you should insert after the word *'recognize,'* in that sentence, the words *'and maintain.'* I replied that I had already fully considered the import of that expression in this connection, but I had not introduced it, because it was not my way to promise what I was not entirely sure that I could perform, and I was not prepared to say that I thought we were exactly able to 'maintain' this.

"But," said he, "Mr. Seward insisted that we ought to take this ground, and the words finally went in."

In February last, a few days after the passage of the "Constitutional Amendment," I was in Washington, and was received by Mr. Lincoln with the kindness and familiarity which had characterized our previous intercourse. I said, one day, that I was very proud to have been the artist to have first conceived of the design of painting a picture commemorative of the Act of Emancipation—that subsequent occurrences had only confirmed my own first judgment of that act as the most sublime moral event in our history. "Yes, said he, and never do I remember to have noticed in him more earnestness of expression or manner, 'AS AFFAIRS HAVE TURNED, IT IS THE CENTRAL ACT OF MY ADMINISTRATION, AND THE GREAT EVENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.'

I remember to have asked him, on one occasion, if there was not some opposition manifested on the part of several members of the Cabinet to the emancipation policy. He said, in reply: "Nothing more than I have stated. My own Mr. Blair thought we should lose the fall elections, and opposed it on that ground only." Said I, "I have understood that secretary Smith was not in favor of your action. Mr. Blair told me that, when the meeting closed, he and the Secretary of the Interior went away together, and that the latter told him, if the President carried out that policy, he might count on losing Indiana sure." "He never said any thing of the kind to me," returned the President. "And how," said I, 'does Mr. Blair feel about it now?' 'Oh,' was the prompt reply, 'He proved right in regard to the fall elections, but he was satisfied that we have since gained more than we lost!' 'I have been told,' said I, 'that Judge Bates doubted the Constitutionality of the Proclamation, "He never expressed such an opinion in my hearing,' replied Mr. Lincoln. "No member of the Cabinet ever dissented from the policy in any conversation with me."

There was one marked element of Mr. Lincoln's character admirably expressed by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in his oration at Chicago upon his death: "When his judgment, which acted slowly, but which was almost as immovable as the eternal hills when settled, was grasping some object of importance, the arguments against his own desires seemed uppermost in his mind, and, in conversing upon it, he would present those arguments to see if they could be refuted."

In illustration of this, I need only here recall the fact that the interview between himself and the Chicago delegation of clergymen, appointed to urge upon him the issue of a Proclamation of Emancipation, took place September 13, 1862, just about a month after the President had declared his established purpose to take this step at the Cabinet meeting which I have described. He said to the committee: "I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet." After drawing out their views upon the subject, he concluded the interview by saying, impressively, words:

"Do not misunderstand me, because I have mentioned these objections. They indicate the difficulties which have thus far prevented my action in some such way as you desire. I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you that the subject is on my mind by day and night more than any other. *Whatever shall appear to be God's will I will do!* I trust that, in the freedom with which I have canvassed your views, I have not in any respect injured your feelings."

In further illustration of this peculiarity of his mind, I will say here, to silence forever the cavils of those who have asserted that he was forced by the pressure of public opinion to nominate Mr. Chase as Judge Taney's successor, that, notwithstanding his apparent hesitation upon this subject, and all that was reported at the time in the newspapers as to the chances of the various candidates, it is a fact well known to several of his most intimate friends that "there had never been a time during his Presidency, that, in the event of the death of Chief Justice Taney, he had not fully intended and expected to nominate Salmon P. Chase for Chief Justice". These were his very words uttered in this connection!

Mr. Chase told me that at the cabinet meeting immediately after the battle of Antietam, and last prior to the issue of the September proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them, by saying that "the time for the announcation of the emancipation policy could no longer be delayed. Public sentiment," he thought, "would sustain it, many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—*and he had promised his God he would do it.*"

The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied, "I made a solemn vow before God that if Gen. Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves!"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **THE UNION EXECUTIVE** COMMITTEE, of Allegheny county, will meet on SATURDAY, June 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Marshall & Brown, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jel5 W. J. GILMORE.

☞ **FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Agts.

my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Sixth night of the wonderful MARTINETTI TROUPE. Two Pantomimes, two Plays, Singing and Dancing.

This SATURDAY EVENING, the performance will commence with the comic Pantomime called the TENT OF MILLINERS, by the MARTINETTI Troupe.

Dance.....Miss Jennie

To be followed by the MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.

Dance.....

After which the beautiful thrilling Pantomime entitled JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE, in which the entire Martinetti Troupe will appear.

To conclude with the 3 act drama of EL HYRR, In rehearsal, the celebrated Pantomime of THE RED GNOME.

CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH.
COMMENCING MONDAY, EVEG. JUNE 12, 1865.
THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

A glowing and faithful portraiture of all the startling scenes and picture-que pageantry in the memorable

National Tragedy.

Mr. RUFUS SOMERBY, the gifted Elocutionist, will deliver a lecture on the above subject, descriptive of the various deeply exciting scenes.

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock; which children will be admitted for 15 cents. jel0-tf

FREEDMEN AND Soldiers' Fair.
AT
LAFAYETTE HALL.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
jel3-5t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

SCHAUB'S RUN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Stock of the Schaub's Run Petroleum Company, will meet at the office of HERRON & CO., corner of Penn and Wayne street, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 28th of June, for the purpose of organizing according to the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania. jel9-3w

NOTICE.

Books for the subscription to the Stock of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company, will be opened on and after THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at the following places, viz: at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, Spang, Chalfant & Co., Elm, Greer, Baker street, Lawrenceville, and Robert Dalzell & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. By order of the Directors,

CAMPBELL B. HERRON, Secretary.
J. C. LEWIS, President. jel3-5w

BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARDAKRE.

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
my29-3m

STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, WILKINS HALL.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.

Rates of Commission.

Oil Stocks selling at 32 and under.....1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at 32 and up to 512.....1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at 512 and up to 550.....1/2 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at 550 and over.....1/4 of 1 per ct

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, Improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and apparatus used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES:
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my3k-3m

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my29-1y

B. H. ADAMS.....T. C. KNIGHT.....JAS. T. GRAFF.

ADAMS, KNIGHT & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
116 South Third Street, Opposite Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks, Loans, Government Securities, etc., bought and sold on commission. mh11-3m.

JAMES HEALD,
Wool Broker,
106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.

ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
je9-2m

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.

Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City. dec26

LIME.—WE ARE NOW BURNING Lime from the celebrated Bellefont Lime Quarries with wood. Our lime is from 98 to 99 per cent. pure lime, for which we hold a certificate of the late Professor of Chemistry of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. To the White-Lime manufacturers this Lime is especially recommended. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. Address

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
my26-1m Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE.

M. WHITMORE.....C. H. WOLFF.....G. J. DUFF.....T. H. LANE.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO. (Sign of the Anvil), Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above Exchange, Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

S. CADMAN. T. E. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair street. my5-1y

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 15th day of June, for repairing the piers belonging to said Company at Sharpsburg. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at 73 Water street, Pittsburgh.

my 24-20t nl. JAMES C. LEWIS, President.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Plans and proposals will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 22d of June, for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, Pa. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or address him at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. JAMES C. LEWIS, President.

my24-1m

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS are invited for the re-building of the bridge over the Allegheny River at Monongahela street. Bidders to state plan of bridge, with full specifications, price, and date of completion.

Address, before the 15th of June next,

J. H. SHOENBERGER,
President Northern Liberty Bridge Co.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1865. my19

OFFICE OF THE
CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1865.

TO BAKERS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 30th inst., inclusive, for furnishing the County Prison with BREAD, for six months from July 15, 1865. Loaves to weigh one and a half to two pounds respectively. Bids to be made at so much per loaf. Bills approved by the Warden, and probated at this office will be paid monthly. Bond for $2,000, with security to be approved by the Board of Prison Inspectors, required for the faithful performance of contract. The names of the sureties must accompany the bids.

By direction of the Board of Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison.

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Board of Chartier township, until JULY 1ST, for the erection of

FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE.

Plan and Specifications can be had by applying to S. A. DUPPY,
Chartiers, Penna.
je14-10t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U.S.A.)
Corner Penn Street and Garrison Alley,
Pittsburgh Pa., June 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1865, for the supplying and delivering at this post, at such times and in such quantities as the undersigned may require, for one (1) month from the dated contract, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, the following named articles, of a good and marketable quality, subject to inspection:

Prime Mess Pork.
Thoroughly smoked New Bacon, clear, sides.
First quality Sugar Cured Hams.
Prime White Beans, well seasoned and dry.
Clean, dry Brown Sugar.
Best quality of Adamantine Candles, 16 ounces to the pound, in sixes.
Good Hard Soap, well dried before packed.
Good clean, dry, fine Salt.

All the boxes, barrels and casks enclosing said stores must be the best in use, and included in the bid for each.

The names of contents, with weight, gross and tare, must be plainly marked on every package, all old marks being obliterated.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, which, when made by firms, must name all the parties thereof, and must be specified in complying precisely with all the terms.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty for the execution of a contract in case the bids be accepted, and good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance of the same.

Bidders must propose for all of the above named articles, and no proposal when the bids are opened, the right to reject all the bids being reserved.

Payment to be made in Government funds, at the option of the Commissary General, in which the bid is made.

Blank forms of bids and guarantees may be procured at this office, personally, or by letter or telegraph, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

GEORGE W. MURPHY,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.
jun12

Sale of Government Horses.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 29, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 8, 1865.
READING, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.
WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.
MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 29, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.
jel-1-2t-9-daw

NOTICE.

Sale of Army Mules.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1865.

Many thousands of Mules are being disposed of at Washington.

The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on successfully.

There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee, and of Georgia, probably Four Thousand of the finest mule teams in the world.

Many of them were bought at the beginning of the war, as cavalry horses, accompanied the troops in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their intrinsic value. The attention of both miners and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge
First Division, Q. M. G. O.
jel3 13

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS GENTLEMEN—In your pianos (upright) I find a strength and sonorousness of tone, together with a richness, brilliancy and delicacy, that until now have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the just rendering of the works of the great writers for the pianoforte, as is the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.

Yours, &c.,
E. HEINEFETTER,
Professor of the Piano-Forte.

HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos; Adolph Hintz Pianos Taylor & Farley Organs and Melodeons. jun9

THE GREAT
Steinway Pianos.

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 WOOD STREET,
mh23-eod Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.

Just received, a new lot of the celebrated

BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,

PIANOS,

AND

J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGAN,

WITH PATENT TREMOLO ATTACHMENT.

All the above instruments are acknowledged by the best musical ability in the country to be superior to any other now made. Guaranteed for five years. Prices from $50 to $100 less than factory prices.

WAMELINK & BARR,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 12 St. Clair street.
my5

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
129 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.,

continue to fit Dwellings with Water and Gas in the best style, and in short notice. Gas Fixtures constantly on hand. Particular attention given to lining with Sheet Lead Cisterns, Tanks, Tubs and Sinks. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to

my11-1y

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscription(s).

IRA B. McVAY,
Treasurer.
jel0-1t

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers

FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Also, a full stock of

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,

AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE GOODS,

Just opened—

RMAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS,
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
REAL LACE BARBES.

These goods we offer at real bargains.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my19 77 and 79 Market street.

ATTEND THE GREAT SALE

OF

BLACK SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

jul6

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood Street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRIOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

jul0-tf

J. A. WILSON. J. W. CARR. D. McCANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third House above Diamond Alley.
se25 PITTSBURGH.

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

Office—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-tf

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO ALL DELINQUENT CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED UNDER ANY LAW OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given to all corporations created by or under any law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and organized at any time prior to the first Monday of November, 1864, that have failed to make report to the Auditor General, under the act approved April 29, 1864, and the act approved July 30, 1864, that they are required to report to the Auditor General forthwith, as follows, to wit:

In case a dividend has been declared, the Treasurer will report, under oath, the amount of capital paid in, the date, amount and rate per cent. of each dividend during the year ending the first Monday of November, 1864, and any moneys or property to which the company may have had an existence; and in case no dividend has been declared during the year or years ending as aforesaid, then an appraisement of the actual value of the stock as it existed between the first and fifteenth days of November, must be made by the President or Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors, under oath. When an appraisement is made the report should also state what time the company was organized.

In addition to the above report, under the act of April 29, 1858, companies not paying a tax on tonnage are required to make a seperate report, under oath of the President or Treasurer, of the amount of net earnings for the second quarter during the period from April 30, to November 1, 1864, in accordance with the second section of the act approved April 30, 1864.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY OTHER STATES and not doing business by their own officers are notified that they are made subject to the tax on net earnings or income under the second section of the act of April 30, 1864, and are required to report to the Auditor General the amount of such net earnings or income received between the 30th of April and the 1st of November, 1864.

All delinquent companies incorporated by or under any law of the State of Pennsylvania will be afforded a reasonable time in which to make the several reports required by law, and above enumerated; but continued neglect or refusal will subject them to *forfeiture of charter* under the second provision of the second section of the act of April 30, 1864, which is in the following words:

"Provided further, That any corporation which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth as required by the act of April 21, A. D. 1858, entitled "An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by incorporated companies, may make return within sixty days after the passage of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and all delinquent companies failing or refusing to make full returns and payments to the State as required by the general laws of the Commonwealth in relation thereto, shall have all their rights and privileges declared forfeited by proclamation from the Governor."

ISAAC SLENKER,
Auditor General,
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
HARRISBURG, May 10, 1865.—May 19-1m.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.--NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, June 24th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a.m., the equal undivided one-half part of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Allegheny, marked No. 64 in William Robinson, Sr.'s plan of the sub-division of out lots No. 179 and 180 in the reserve tract called the Bunker Hill Addition to Allegheny, said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on Pike Alley, at the distance of 618 feet from the North Common, thence North twenty feet to Taylor Avenue, thence by said avenue one hundred and ten feet, West to a nineteen feet alley, thence by said alley South twenty feet, thence East one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys. my24-6d

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)

RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	D. E. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAFF,	JEHU P. SMITH,
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my23-3md	F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all Kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Birmingham, have been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (66 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the city and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, via the street railway, a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

J. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
jun-6-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate on Fifty-seventh street, Seventh Ward, opposite the Copper Works, Ninth Ward, having a river front of 240 feet on Tanner street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building, 40 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. The lot contains about 2 acres. Has the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon favorable terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

R. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 4 and 6 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Court House, and 2 Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Cherry alley, substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, such as gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of

R. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 second street.
jun4-tf

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 foot stroke; copper steam pipes, Governor and Boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 2 flues 13 inches in diameter, steam gauge, 15 feet fly wheel, with 8 feet drum 24 inch face, with iron arms. Also, attached to the drum a 4 foot gang wheel and 4 inch pinion, heater 12 feet long and blower, frame bed for engine and wheel, all in excellent condition. Inquire at 143 Third street. jel-tf

FOR SALE

ONE NEW UPRIGHT DRILL
In course of construction, to 6 by 11 and 7 by 14 and one 7 by 20 OIL ENGINES, with LOCOMOTIVE or FLUE BOILERS.
For sale at
M. DARRAGH & CO.'S,
ap4 Engine Builders, Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

CHEAP COAL PROPEATY FOR SALE, situated in Ligo's Station, in Cambria county, containing 564 acres, with 2 seams of coal 4 and 6 feet thick, 2 miles from the Portage Railroad, 6 miles from Ebensburg, a number of runners ripple and 4 miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing. The whole property is well timbered, and will be sold cheap. Apply to or address

R. McLAIN & CO.,
jul3 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE

TWO SECOND HAND ENGINES,

One ten by thirty, the other nine by thirty, with boilers. Apply to

CARLIN & GIBSON,
Sandusky street, near Rousson, Allegheny.
my25-tf

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE,
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
jun6-tf 27 Iron street.

DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A MACHINE SHOP.

At the Point, for sale. Engine 8 by 30 inch cylinder boiler 10 inch by 22 feet; two 13 inch flues. Brick building 115 feet long by 24 feet wide. Frame building 40 feet by 24 feet. Both two stories high, with new shafting, pulleys and building in complete order. Inquire of

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
my31-3w 105 Third street.

**FOR SAL

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONAL.—Coroner Clawson, who has been absent from the city for the past three weeks, on a visit to some relatives in Illinois, returned yesterday, and will resume business to-day. During his absence his position was ably filled by Alderman Donaldson, of the Fourth Ward.

GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Temple, which has been in session in Philadelphia for some days past, elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: W. H. Curley, of Pittsburgh, G. W. T.; Garrettson Smith, of Philadelphia, G. W. V. T.; J. F. E. M. Hanon, of Philadelphia, G. W. R.; W. C. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, G. W. Treasurer; N. Holmes, of Allegheny, G. W. C.; J. B. Cassady, of Philadelphia, G. W. G.; Rev. A. H. Sembower, G. W. C. The sessions have been very harmonious.

SINGULAR DEATH.—Mrs. Mary Sarver, of Mingo Washington county, met with a very sudden death on saturday last. A few days previous, in company with her husband, she was going home, across the fields, and in jumping from a fence injured herself internally, so that she died on Saturday. The fence was one of the ordinary height, and her death, which resulted from so slight a cause, falls very heavily upon the afflicted family.

SEVERE ON THE DOGS.—The Allegheny police during the present week, have succeeded in killing one hundred and four dogs. The crusade still continues, and it is probable that within a few weeks all the worthless curs in the city will be added to the number. The police receive fifty cents for each animal killed, which adds considerably to their activity and vigilance.

TROTTING RACE—PITTSBURGH THE VICTOR.—A trotting match took place on Tuesday, at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, for $1,500, mile heats, best three in five. As will be seen from the following result, Sam. Keys' mare won the race:

Keyes' b. m. Pittsburg	1	1	1
Goodin's bk. m. Lady Thompson	2	2	2
Jake Fogel's b. g. Dan			dist.

Time, 2:45, 2:46½, 2:47.

APPEALS FROM REVENUE ASSESSMENTS.—H. A. Weaver, Esq., U. S. Assessor for this District, gives notice that the lists of income returns will remain open for examination and correction until Friday, June 30th, during which time appeals will be received and determined by the Assessor. Parties interested will take notice that no appeal can be allowed after the lists have been handed over to the Collector. Early attention on the part of those who may be over-assessed is absolutely necessary.

ELOCUTION.—In this age of advancement in the arts and sciences, elocution is beginning to assume its proper rank as an important branch of professional education. The students of Eldersridge Academy have not been last in appreciating its importance. A correspondent says, that during the present term they have secured the services of Mr. W. H. Gill, a student of Princeton Theological seminary, and pupil of Prof. Kidd as a teacher of this art. At the close of his course of lessons he favored the students with an entertainment, illustrating in general the importance of elocutionary training, and in particular of public speaking. Several of his pupils recited short pieces, displaying in their performance the skill and success of their teacher. The entertainment gave general satisfaction.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Yesterday morning the jury in the case of Patrick Hopkins, indicted for keeping a gambling house, rendered a verdict of not guilty, when the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

John Zimmel plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling, and was fined fifteen dollars and costs.

Henry and Dorthea Aushalter, and Joseph and Mary Stambaugh, were arraigned on charges of forcible entry and detainer. Aushalter and Stambaugh were convicted, and the women acquitted.

John Nichols and Elijah McWilliams were tried on a charge of larceny. The trial resulted in Nichols's acquittal and McWilliams' conviction.

Mary Mcgrancy was fined ten dollars for selling liquor without license.

KNOX'S STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—The annual strawberry exhibition of Mr. Knox, the "Strawberry King," commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day, at No. 29, Fifth street. This exhibition comprises over forty of the finest varieties of strawberries in this country. Two accomplished amateurs from New York, declared yesterday that Mr. Knox's exhibition excelled the one lately held in that city, at which all the most celebrated growers in that region had contributed. Every admirer of this delicious fruit should visit Mr. Knox's store to-day, or this evening, and see an exhibition such as no other person in the United States can promise. The particular attention of visitors is called to the new variety, marked "Seven Hundred." This is a berry of enormous size. Many of those weighed one ounce each, and some eight and a half inches in circumference. It only requires from twenty to twenty-four of them to fill a quart measure. The "Hilmore," "Triumphe de Gand," "British Queen," "Trollope's Victoria," and many others, excite the wonder and admiration of all beholders.

Important to Returned Soldiers.

Our returned veterans, who have frequently experienced the kind attentions of the Sanitary Commission in the field, will be pleased to learn that the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee propose to continue and extend their sphere of usefulness, by establishing an employment Agency. The Committee will endeavor to procure situations for all honorably discharged soldiers, and to that end desire the assistance of the patriotic public. The Committee will also obtain, free of charge, soldiers' back pay, bounty money, &c., having made arrangements by which they will be enabled to transact such business promptly and satisfactory. Soldiers having back pay coming, will find the Committee's office the best place to secure it for them without expenditure and much trouble. We subjoin the Committee's official notice:

NOTICE.—A register has been opened at the office of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, No. 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, in which all returned soldiers from Western Pennsylvania, being honorably discharged from the service of their country, and desirous of obtaining employment, will please enter their names and address. All citizens willing to provide employment for returned soldiers, are requested to apply at the same place.

N. B.—Information furnished returned soldiers with regard to bounty, back pay, &c., will be cheerfully given.

By order of the Committee:

THOS. BAKEWELL, Pres't.

Physical Culture.

PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am happy to see that our citizens are awaking to the importance of physical culture, and hope before long to see gymnasiums established in connection with public schools. In the history of the early ages we find unmistakable evidence of the high estimation in which physical excellence was held. Statuary shows it, painting shows it, and legend reproduces it for us. "Merrie England" seems to take the lead in our own time, and there much attention is paid to the development of physical perfection; even among the nobility, rowing, fencing and boxing come in for almost as great a share of attention as intellectual culture. There is reason in this, there is philosophy in it, and more than all there is nature in it. What merchant or clerk in the counting house, literary man in his sanctum, preceptor in his school-room, or man of indoor life generally, is following the dictates of nature? None, I assure you. And if, by force of circumstances, a man is deterred from living a life of physical activity, it is clearly his duty to himself to substitute for that active life something which will answer nature's requirements. Mental labor, unaccompanied by physical activity, exhausts the physical man; the brain draws too much sustenance from the body, weakening it, until the sustenance thus stolen is exhausted, and both body and mind must give away. Thus, from the neglect of the obvious requirements of a natural life the man of the present day, instead of being allotted three score years and ten, withers, wrinkles and dies before more than half that time has elapsed. For proof of this, take the average duration of life in cities, and you will find it under, rather than over, thirty-three years. This may be from various causes—intemperate, food, &c.—but I do not think it is from anything but the neglect of proper exercise.

Our German fellow-citizens realize this want; in a much greater degree than we do. Their Turnverein Societies are numbered by hundreds, and gymnasiums by thousands in this country, and in Germany they number *three millions*. No man is deprived of opportunities for healthful exercise, one hour daily alone spent is ample time to devote to it, and it will pay a hundred fold, not beside, but in unity, all faculties are affected. We have an excellent gymnasium above the Mayor's office, where all appliances for muscular development are in use.

The importance of this subject must be felt by every thinking man, and that it does not only feel, but will give their aid to keep the ball rolling, until the interest now manifested increases and spreads throughout the length and breadth of the land. Acting at present to witness this desirable end attained.

I am, sir, yours truly, B.

Insanity and the Insane.

The following were the resolutions adopted by the Association of Superintendents of Insane Asylums, at its closing session, held at the Monongahela House, on Thursday evening:

Resolved, That the members of the Association have experienced great satisfaction in a visit of examination of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont; and that they have found it to be a most creditable addition to the extensive and scientific accommodations for the insane, already in this State. The spot on which it stands has been well chosen for healthfulness and for the beauty of the prospects in its surroundings. The Institution has been skillfully provided with the useful appliances which the latest experience and mature judgment of Specialists in that department of medicine have declared to be essential for the benefit of disordered minds; and that the evidently manifest in the lofty proceedings of the Board of Trustees and the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Reed, a determination to introduce whatever further improvements the science of the age may invent.

Resolved, That to the President and Trustees of this hospital, and to our brother, Dr. Reed, we present our cordial thanks for their agreeable courtesies to us during the sitting of our meeting, for the pains and pains have been spared by them to interest us in the famed city of Pittsburgh and its environs, in the intervals between our sessions for transacting business.

Resolved, That the members of the Association are unanimous in the expression of their enjoyment of the hospitalities at Dixmont, on the afternoon and evening of the 14th of June, 1865, upon which occasion they were welcomed at a delightful festival, presided over by ex Governor Johnson, and were afterwards introduced to many ladies and gentlemen of the vicinity who had assembled at the invitation of the Chief of the Institution and his lady.

Resolved, That we are under special obligations to Messrs. Joseph Peacock, Thomas Bakewell, John Harper and James McCandless for their assistance in forts in perfecting the arrangements and various objects of interest in Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due and are hereby tendered to J. H. Shoenberger, Esq., for the opportunity so courteously offered the members for visiting his gallery of valuable paintings; to the firm of Messrs. J. H. Shoenberger & Co. for permission to examine their extensive works; to the proprietors of the Fort Pitt Foundry, for the privilege of inspecting the extensive operations conducted by them; to Messrs. Curtis, Boyd & Co., for their courteous attention in exhibiting and explaining the arrangements of their extensive works; to the President and superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, for the liberal arrangements made by them to enable the Association to visit the works of Messrs. Bakewell, Pears & Co., Messrs. Graff, Byers & Co., Messrs. Clark, Jones & Co., and Messrs. Mellon Brothers, for the permission to examine their extensive glass works; to Dr. H. Campbell, for his courtesy and kindness to the members of the Association; to the Western Penitentiary; and also to Rev. Mr. Passavant, for invitation to visit his Orphanage, and to Messrs. James B. Lyon & Co., to Messrs. Babcock & Co., to Messrs. Fahnestock, Albree & Co., and to Messrs. B. I. Fahnestock & Co., to Messrs. Bingham, Esq., superintendent of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, to the proprietors of the Eagle Cotton Works, to the Managers of the House of Refuge, to William Henderson, Esq., of the Pittsburgh Theatre, for invitations to visit the respective establishments under their charge, but which the limited time at the command of the members did not permit them to accept.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby returned to J. McDonald Crossan, proprietor of the Monongahela House, for his unwearied attention to the comfort of the members, and for the excellent arrangements made by him for holding their meetings.

REBEL OFFICERS.—A large number of rebel officers, lately released from Fort Delaware, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way South.

IN THE CITY.—Surgeon Arthur Wiley, formerly connected with the Military Hospital of this city, but for some months past Surgeon of the 193d Regiment, is in the city on a visit to his friends. This regiment is composed of the veterans of the 24, 5th, 6th and part of the 10th Pennsylvania Reserves.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The body of Lieut. Ruben M. Long, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, was interred yesterday in the Allegheny Cemetery. The funeral took place from the residence of his brother, H. M. Long, Robinson street, Allegheny city, and was largely attended.

ALBUMS—LESS THAN COST.—There is nothing more ornamental and useful in a house than a neat album—such as Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, is now offering to the public at less than first cost. Mr. Pittock has a large and elegant assortment, comprising plain and richly bound albums, which he has marked down to astonishing low prices. Give him a call and select an album for your wife, daughter or lady friend.

WILL NOT BE DISCHARGED.—Mayor Lowry yesterday received a letter from Colonel James Patchel, of the 102d Pennsylvania Regiment, stating that the regiment will not be mustered out, under existing orders, it being a veteran organization. The numerous friends of this regiment will regret to learn that it will not be relieved from duty, particularly as it has been in service since the commencement of the war.

Daring Robbery Bold Attempt to Escape.

About four o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Hurd, an agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, who was stopping at the Monongahela House, was robbed of his pocket-book, containing a number of railroad passes. Mr. H. had four hundred dollars in his possession, but fortunately, before retiring, had removed it from his pocket-book, and placed it in one of his socks, which he threw carelessly on the floor. Suspicion attached to a man named John R. Shelby, who claims to be a citizen of New York, as being connected with the robbery, when he was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office. At the hearing it was proven that Shelby had entered Mr. Hurd's room during the night, and from the fact that some burglar implements were found upon him, he was supposed to be the guilty party, and was committed to jail for trial. While the officer was conducting him into the jail office, he managed to slip away, and ran through the court house to the steps, and was making his way to the Grand street entrance when he met Warden White, who, supposing him to be a fugitive from justice, seized and detained him until the arrival of the police officers, when he was conducted back to jail and locked up. District Attorney Kirkpatrick took the case in hand, and drew up an indictment against Shelby, which was immediately acted upon by the Grand Jury, and his trial commenced at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, owing to the absence of a material witness for the defense, the trial was continued until this morning.

Domestic Cutlery.

It is always with pleasure we refer to the introduction of new branches of industry in our country, as they serve to lessen our dependence on Europe and foreign countries. The Pittsburgh Cutlery Company, composed of Messrs. Samuel Mason, George Marshall and George Jepson, have established in the village of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., twenty-eight miles below the city, a large manufactory, where they have been engaged for some months past in turning out superior articles of cutlery, which for temper of metal and fineness of finish will favorably compare with any similar goods of British manufacture. The gentlemen named above are skilled workmen, and have turned their attention exclusively to the manufacture of pen and pocket cutlery, in which they have been most successful. Their wares are made from the best Pittsburgh steel, the blades being all forged by the firm with that extraordinary care which master workmen know so well to exercise. It is but a few years since the manufacture of pocket cutlery was first attempted in this country, and at first met with but partial success; but the perfection attained in this city in the manufacture of cast steel has enabled the American manufacturers of cutlery to produce as fine articles as we have been in the habit of receiving from Sheffield and other noted British cutlery manufacturing towns. Among the most successful manufacturers in this country are Messrs. Mason, Marshall and Jepson, who have in their employ at the present time a large number of experienced workmen, selected individually for their proficiency in the various processes through which the perfected cutlery goes before it is finished.

The hardware merchants of Pittsburgh, and dealers in cutlery throughout the United States, should give their attention to the claims of the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company, which is prepared to furnish all kinds of pen and pocket cutlery, of a quality and price that will compare with any goods of foreign manufacture. Heavy importations should always be discharged duty, when they rank in excellence with the best foreign manufactures, they should be exclusively patronized. The wares of the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company need no commendation—they will commend themselves to all who purchase and use them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRAY, HARNESS, &C., FOR ACCOUNT WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will be sold at the warehouse of WATT & WILSON, No. 268 Liberty street, on MONDAY next, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., 1 Dray and Harness; 1 lot Mackerel; 1 lot Herring; 1 lot Rum; said property having been damaged by the fall of the Nicolay Building.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auct'r.

Jul7

DRY GOODS AND HOOP SKIRTS

SELLING CHEAP,

AT MCCLELLAND'S

SHOE AUCTION HOUSE,

55 Fifth street.

Jul7

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny Pa.

ap15.

TOBACCO.

On hand and for sale, a complete assortment of Ohio Seed Leaf Fillers and Wrappers, Mason county and other grades, Cutting Lugs, fine bright Cutting Leaf, and all grades bright and dark manufacturing Fillers and Wrappers.

Orders for leaf promptly and carefully executed.

RICHARD MALLAY,

mh31-ly 122 West Second st., Cincinnati, O.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street, and 53 and 55 Hand streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by

oct24-ly E. MEGRAW.

NEW TOBACCO HOUSE.

BAKER, SMITH & CO.,

Dealers at wholesale in

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.,

No. 297 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh Pa.

Storage can be had by applying at 297 Liberty st. ap7-ly

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

are "without a rival," says the "Scientific American."

WARRANTED THREE YEARS.

SALESROOMS No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ap27

DALTON'S FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING

KNITTING MACHINE.

The simplest and most effective ever invented. Call and examine at the Agency, or address

E. P. CARPENTER,

ap27 No. 27 Fifth street.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-ly

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.

Having completed all the arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to

HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

COLORED IN INK, OIL OR WATER COLORS,

His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS,

ap24 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds,
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

sep19

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

T. H. NEVIN, PRES'T; R. PATRICK, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 16, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's		101 50
Allegheny County 5's		77 00
Pittsburgh 5's		72 00
Allegheny City 6's		102 00
Connellsville 6's	74 00	.....
Allegheny & Manchester R. W.	50 00	.....
Birmingham R. W.		50 00
Connellsville Interest	9 00	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R R.		7 00
Allegheny National Bank		90 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers' National		54 00
People's National		105 00
Banner Oil		75
Blood Farm and Ohio		1 40
Columbia		47 00
Cherry Run Central		1 85
Cherry Run		95
Central Basin	60	.....
El Dorado	55	.....
Federal		55
Merchants'		75
McAboy		75
Murray		75
Ohio Valley		1 45
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		1 25
Paxton		5 00
Pittsburgh and New York		75
Philada., Lancaster and Cherry Run		1 00
Ross		65
Western Pa Oil		1 00
Northwestern Copper Company		1 00
Whitley Creek	1 50	1 80
Cherry Run and Blood Farm		75

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Holders of the stocks, of money, of the oil companies, finding that there is no money to be made, as a general rule, by further buying and selling, are turning their attention more directly to the affairs and condition of these corporations, and are inquiring what prospects exist for obtaining oil, and what is the most economical method of procuring it. We hear of meetings of stockholders, committees of investigation appointed, censure of officers and general management, and have now some hope that the time is coming when oil will be mined and prospected for with the same means ordinarily used in business. Heretofore the main idea has been to get up a company with an attractive prospectus, and make money by selling the stock far above its intrinsic value; and the officers, generally, have not cared more in reference to their ability to sell stock than for a proper development of the territory. Hence it is found now, that the only way left is to "root hog, or die." In many cases the affairs of a company are in the hands of incompetent persons, who know little and care less about it. Having permitted the use of their names as officers, directors, &c., without ever having intended taking any active interest in it, in many instances a present of a few hundred or a thousand shares being the consideration and inducement.

It is said by parties who have made special inquiry that a majority of the private companies or individuals who have engaged directly in boring for oil, have been successful; and on the other hand that a very small proportion of the stock companies as yet have succeeded.

The difference arises from the superior management of parties who are working *towards their profit*, over those who have already made their money by selling stock, and are only making a show of development to keep up appearances.

The result will be that in many cases the territory will be sold for the payment of debts; in others their charters will be forfeited under the action of the State officers, and in many instances the stockholders will meet and have all the old officers, and organize anew, with diminished capital, or call in assessments, as has been done in the Densmore of Philadelphia, and then go to work as they should from the start.

The whole experience in the oil business is another illustration of the fact that it is absolutely impossible to maintain a monopoly in anything based on a natural principle. The oil is in the ground and in inexhaustible supply. The business of getting it out will be profitable or otherwise according to the management, and as perfect individual property as who has a farm here after will be those who, by patient and economical industry and careful management, watch over the wells with the same personal attention which is ordinarily given to any other business, and not those who preside over the petty offices in distant cities.

And we predict further that more good will grow out of this imbroglio than all the money it has cost is worth. The developments made by the numerous companies in all parts, have demonstrated the fact that oil exists in many districts, and will be developed as a national enterprise, or by the present corporations under new management.

—One of the New York papers, in commenting upon Commissioner Lewis's recent decision, which originally appeared in the *Commercial*, publishes the following, under the heading, "Warning to Buyers of Domestic Manufactures":

"The buyers of all merchandise manufactured in this country, on which internal revenue tax is levied, will do well to read the decision of Commissioner Lewis, announced in another column, that the property of domestic manufactures has no legal title to property, unless it can be proven that the internal revenue tax has been paid. Dealers will be prosecuted for sales of this decision in Illinois, seizing, wherever they could be found, goods manufactured in that State on account of defrauding the revenue. The innocent dealers have had their property taken from them, and are told by the commissioner that they will get redress if they prove that the tax has been paid on the same. This seems to us a hard law, as it appears to prove a negative. Inflicting the penalty for a crime on an innocent citizen, unless he can prove his innocence. So long as the decision of Commissioner Lewis is the government, no buyer of domestic manufactures is safe from having his property taken from him, and alleged to be defrauding the manufacturer. An important purchases, a bond of indemnity should be required from the seller, to cover the amount of the tax, which will be the disagreement officials."

The amount of currency issued to the National Banks up to the 1st of June, was $135,907,800. And the aggregate of the government circulation is $688,880,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has published a second three hundred and fifty millions, so that the volume of our paper currency may be stated at a thousand millions.

—The Chicago *Journal* says: "Considerable talk was occasioned in mercantile circles yesterday by the disappearance of a certain firm, lately engaged in the provision trade, but more recently in the purchase of grain. Report has it that their checks, to the amount of $40,000, have been returned unpaid, with nobody to explain the 'why or the wherefore.' We shall probably be able to give the exact figures in a day or two."

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Friday, June 17, 1865. }

BUSINESS.—The oil market exhibited more firmness. The demand for crude was active, at a slight advance in prices. The sales were limited, for the best of all reasons, the stock on hand was limited. The receipts yesterday reached 1,010 bbls. The demand for refined was also active, principally for shipment and for future delivery. The sales were exclusively of bonded; free not being enquired for. The supply of refined in the market amounts to a liberal quantity. Holders are not disposed to submit to any decline in prices, even to effect large transactions. The rates for the various descriptions were as follows: Crude 21@21½, packages returned or exchanged; 25½@26c, packages included. Refined Oils—Bidders offer 41c for bonded on the spot; holders demand 46c; occasionally they divide the difference. Free oil is held at 20c ₰ gallon above those figures. Our latest from Oil City reports the market dull, and prices unchanged. Stock accumulating. Freights to Pittsburgh advancing. The principal excitement on the wharf was the sale of empty barrels, a miscellaneous lot that was gathered up after the late freshet that was so destructive to the oil interest. The sale was well attended. The number sold amounted to 6,650, not a bad afternoon's operation. The following are the particulars:

200 empty bbls	$1 70	70 empty bbls	$1 60
600 " "	1 62½	900 " "	1 72½
550 " "	1 77½	1,000 " "	1 82½
500 " "	1 77½	600 " "	1 87½
100 " "	1 80	250 " "	1 75
50 damaged bbls	75	50 damaged bbls	1 40
			62½

Making a total of .....

CRUDE OIL.—There was a larger enquiry for Crude, buyers were disposed to operate. The sales exceeded the volume of the previous day. Among them were the following: 1,000 bbls in lots of bulk, at 21@21½c; 350 bbls at 21½c, packages returned; 200 bbls at 21c; 300 bbls at 21½c, packages returned. Other sales were made at the same range of prices.

REFINED OIL.—Considerable activity was manifested in regard to this article. The week's sales exhibit a liberal amount of transactions, particularly in bonded, all for the Eastern markets. These parcels were purchased on speculation, as follows: 1,000 bbls bonded, for August delivery, 48c; 500 bbls free on board cars, August, 49c; 1,000 bbls, immediate delivery in Philadelphia, 52c; and 1,500 bbls do, same terms and conditions, 51½c. Free oil was neglected.

Tar—Was in good demand. Sales of 100 bbls at 88 25 to 88 50 ₰ bbl.

NAPTHA—Market inactive, but prices unchanged, viz: 20@22c for bond, 30@31c for free.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Duncan & Dunlap	70	J Gallagher	110
C Spangler	317	Gaithers	117
Lay & Co	200	J Wilkins	86
Fisher Bro	270		
Total			1010

Imports of Oil Per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co, 270 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Girdes, S & Co, 70 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Globe Oil Co, 55 bbls naptha, for New York.
Brewer, Burke & Co, 46 casks crude, for Philadelphia.
Fisher Bros, 38 bbls crude, for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Friday, June 16, 1865. }

The Iron and Nail market continues dull, the demand for sometime past being limited to small transactions. The market contains an ample supply. Prices have been irregular. The following are the card rates, whether the various manufacturers live up to them is not for us to say:

FLAT BAR. Per lb.

1½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	4½
1½ to 6 by 1 to 1½ inch	5
1½ to 1½ by ⅞ to ⅞ inch	5
1½ to 1 by 5-16	5½

HORSE SHOE.

4, 5 to 1 by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	6½

HEAVY BAND.

2 to 6 by ⅜ and 8-16 inch	5
2 to 6 by ⅞ and 8-16 inch	5½
2 to 4½ by ⅞ and 5-16 inch	6
2 to 4½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	6½

HOOP AND EIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	6
1¾ and 2 inch	6½
1¾ and 2 inch	7
1¾ and 2 inch	8
1¾ and 2 inch	9
1¾ and 2 inch	10

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2¼ inch	4½
1⅝ to 2 inch	5
1⅝ to 2½ inch	5½
1⅝ to 2¾ inch	6
1⅝ and ⅞ inch	6½
1⅝ and 9-16 inch	7
1⅝ and 7-16 inch	8
⅜ inch	9
⅞ inch	10

OVAL.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	4½
⅞ and ¼ inch	5
⅞ inch	6

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	4½
⅞ to 1¼ inch	5
⅞ inch	6
Wagon Box Iron	4½

SHEET. American. Charcoal.

No. 10 to 17	5½	6½
18 to 24	6	7
25 and 26	7½	8½
27 and 28	8½	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½ cent, ₰ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ⅞ and 5-16 inch thick.....
Over 30 inches in width, ½ cent, ₰ lb extra.

Punched and Counter Sunk.

⅜ inch	6½
½ inch	6
⅝ inch	5½
¾ inch	5

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	11½
New York	10½
Hungarian Iron, 8x4x3/8x⅜	10½

NAILS.

10d to 20d Nails, Fencing and Brads			$5 25	
8d and 9d			5 50	
6d and 7d			5 75	
4d and 5d			6 00	
3d Fine			6 50	
3d Lining			7 00	
Cut Spikes			6 00	
	6d	8d	10d	12d
Casing Nails,	6 25	6 00	5 75	5 50
	6 75	6 50	6 25	6 00
Finishing	6 75	6 50	6 25	6 00
	7 50	7 25	7 00	6 75
Barrel	5 00	4 75	4 50	4 25
	6d	8d	10d	
Tobacco	6 50	6 25	6 00	

12 cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.
1 cent per pound off Iron, (except Sheet Iron) in lots of 20 tons.
Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.

FOR IRON AND NAILS.—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with Exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange. If Country Notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than 90 dollars.

For spikes, rivets and shafting, net cash.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, June 17, 1865. }

Business in the Pig Iron Market was not very active. It appears to be as difficult to obtain the transactions as to effect sales, as the principle operations were made on terms not made public. All persons versed in commercial matters, understand those terms about as correct as the parties who endeavor to withhold the figures. Under the circumstances we can furnish no more than we obtain. The market was dull for Blooms and Pig Iron, and prices were lower.

BLOOMS, SALES PER TON.

100 tons No. 3 Anthracite Red, short	$57	1 m
50 do No. 3 Anthracite	p. t.	
125 do No. 3 Anthracite	p. t.	
150 do Anthracite	p. t.	
50 do Marietta	p. t.	

SALES IN ROCK IRON PER TON.

75 tons (more or less) Juniata	$59	1 m.
100 do H. Rock, cold blast	p. t.	

BLOOMS, SALES PER TON.

50 tons No. 1 Juniata	60	2 m.
25 do do	120	90 d m.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, June 17, 1865. }

BUSINESS.—Was dull, the demand being confined altogether to small lots for home purposes. The supply of produce on hand is large, while the daily receipts are larger than the amount required to supply the local demand. The weather continues warm, with occasional showers. The Monongahela is rising slowly, with about five feet six inches water by the marks. The John S. Hall came in from Parkersburg with a good trip; she returned about noon, full of passengers and all the freight she could handle. The Pilgrim, from the same point, will be due this evening, and she is announced to leave at noon. The Kate Putnam left Wheeling for this port, the Hall reported her coming; she will, no doubt, be found at the landing this morning. With the exception of a fleet of tow boats, the landing was free of steamers. The Brownsville packets have things in their own hands. The Brownsville packets are doing a fair business; slack water, at present, is one of the institutions. On the Allegheny landing trade was dull; trading with Oil City by keels, flats and barges have been passing this, however, to the best of our knowledge, at present. The steamers Advance and Ida Rees are the only packets at the landing that carry passengers; their officers are assiduously awaiting the movement of the waters; a few feet of water in the channel would be hailed with joy by the oil region inhabitants. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, they partake more of a retail character; our business, however, is to report, not make sales.

FLOUR.—The market continues very dull. The sales were confined to small lots, sufficient to supply the wants of consumers. Prices have undergone no change for a week past, but are rather in favor of buyers, the excess of the demand, hence we have but few sales to record. The sales range from $7 75, to one or two choice brands extra family; other lots were disposed of at $7 25@7 50. Country brands sold at various prices.

BUTTER.—Was dull; the receipts were liberal, not a check on transactions generally. Prices were very irregular and nominal. Prime fresh roll sold at 20@22c. Packed sold at 14@15c; 15 kegs sold at 15c.

DRIED FRUIT was dull. Buyers appear to have left the market. Apples were in fair demand at 6@7c. Peaches, 25@28c ₰ lb. The supply in the market is moderate.

ONIONS.—The receipts are daily increasing. We note sale of lots comprising 90 bxs W. R., 16@17½c. Prime to choice, 20@25c.

HAY was dull. The market contained more sellers than buyers. From first hands we note sales on board at $17 per ton; from store at $22 to $24, at sales at $1 00 ₰ ton; 3 tons baled from store at $14.

EGGS.—Limited demand and in advance of the supply. Prices have further advanced; 4 bbls have changed hands at 22c.

BACON.—The market continues very dull; dealers manifest no disposition to operate. The nominal rates were 17½c for sugar cured.

FEED.—The market was not very active; sales of 70 sacks of bran was reported at $1 10 ₰ cwt, and middlings at $1 20 ₰ cwt.

GRAIN.—We have no large sales to notice, in this article. The supply appears ahead of the demand, and operate to any extent at present. Oats appears to lead off, being in fair demand. We note the following sales: 1,000 bushels Ohio white, at 80c; 1,000 bushels, 80 to 81c. Corn—The market was dull. The sales for some days have been limited. We note sale to 150 bushels ear at 86c, shelled not wanted. Rye—We note a sale of 90 bushels at 86c. Wheat—The market is dull. We note sale of 200 bushels, on private terms.

SEEDS.—The market remains unchanged. Timothy, $3 per bushel. Flaxseed, $2 75 per bushel.

POTATOES.—The receipts are daily increasing. We note sales of lots comprising 90 bxs W. R., 16@17½c. Prime to choice, 20@25c ₰ bbl.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—The market continues very dull; dealers manifest no disposition to operate. The nominal rates were 15c for sugar cured.

LARD.—Was inactive. We quote nominally at 14 to 16c for city leaf; country lots sold at various prices.

GROCERIES.—The market was steady with a fair local demand; no prices were unchanged we omit them.

DRIED BEEF.—Was unchanged as regards prices or demand. The supply was ample.

PITTSBURGH STEEL MARKET.

SATURDAY, June 17, 1865.

The following